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In This Issue -- A DXER'S TOUR OF GUATEMALA

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A DXER'S TOUR OF GUATEMALA

by Don Moore, Santa Bárbara, Honduras

ED, NOTE: This article, with photographs by the author, recounts his experiences during a 12-day trip through Guatemala last June, before a coup ousting Ríos Montt. Local-range tapes Don made of these stations will accompany a WORLD OF RADIO version of this story. He expected to spend most of December travelling through southern Mexico.

About 3 p.m. I arrived in Jocotán, in the back of the pickup that had picked me up not long before crossing the border, near the Copán Ruins in Honduras. The road to Jocotán is dirt, a thread winding its way around and between some rather stupendous mountain scenery. After finding a room in the Pensión Ramírez at 1.50 Quetzales a night - the Guatemalan Quetzal is equal to one US dollar - and having a supper of eggs and rice at Emma's Eating Place, I walked around town a bit. This area of Guatemala is heavily mestizo, very similar to nearby Honduras, although more developed. It is not the Guatemala of colorful Indians seen in tourist guides. In fact, tourists are quite rare here, and the very walls seemed to be whispering, "There's a gringo in town!" With a population of about 2500, Jocotán is the main town in the northeastern portion of Chiquimula Department. Downtown is a collection of small stores, outdoor vendor stands, a nice little icecream place, and a large well built public school. And of course there is the town plaza, small, but with nice old Ceiba trees for shade, and the old Catholic Church.

Radio Chortís I found two blocks from the plaza in the Centro Social Building. Several simple wooden signs on the front alert passers-by of the presence of Radio Chortís, a small print shop, and several other services offered there. The building is of colonial type construxion. A large, square building, it has a beautiful and well cared for garden in the center. The garden is surrounded by a walkway, roofed over. All rooms open onto this walkway, towards the garden. In the rear are several rooms occupied by Radio Chortís--two identical studios, each equipped with a console, two reel--to-reel decks, and two turntables, all in very good condition. Also there is a larger room which can be used to record programs involving several people. A small secretary's office - she serves the entire Centro Social, not just Radio Chortís - and a large room for files and the record and recordings library round out their little corner.

After taking a few pictures, I sat in the garden and chatted with four off-duty announcers who were present. This might seem unusual in the states, but in rural communities down here, where there is little to do, I've almost always found off-duty announcers hanging around the stations, just to pass the time. After looking over some reports, getting a QSL for myself and just talking, I left the announcers and walked to the other side of town where the antenna is located. It shares the top of a hill with the Adventist School and Clinic. The antenna is a dipole, strung between two steel masts of about fifty feet height. They use a line to carry the signal to the antenna.

Next it was to the Catholic Church to talk to station manager, Padre Juan María Boxus. The padre is one of two French-Belgian priests in Jocotán, and has been there for three years. The church, radio station, and related services are financed by donations from Belgian and West German Catholics. This mission has operated here for over two decades. The padre seemed to be starved for outside company, and we talked for over an hour and a half on the station, Central America, and even Belgian history.

Between the announcers and the padre I learned a lot about Radio Chortís. While their transmitter is one kW, it actually operates at about 850 watts. Having dropped morning transmissions, they broadcast daily from 2230 to 0330 GMT, producing all their own material. All programming is in Spanish, except a half hour of Chortí at 2300 on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. The Chortí Indians, from whom the station obviously gets its name, were the original inhabitants of this area where Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador come together. Now the language is only spoken in a few isolated communities, unlike the native languages of Western Guatemala & Alta Verapaz which are alive and vibrant. Programming at the station is mainly educational, with some basic health and agriculture too. Their cen

tral audience is the Departments of Chiquimula, Zacapa, and Izabal. Judging from their mail, they believe they have a sizable audience in the northern Petén region also. In fact, the mayor of San Benito, in the central Petén, recently sent the station a letter asking them to remind San Benito residents to pay their annual water bill or face a cut in service. You can hear the program of avisos, or local announcements, nightly at 0130 GMT [on 3380 kHz]. Besides the station, the mission also operates a small health clinic, a small school, and some skill training. They receive about three reports a week, mainly from the USA, and appreciate them very much. In fact, the station is decorated with stickers and postcards from around the world.

The next morning I was on an old school bus, long retired from active duty in the US, on my way to Chiquimula. Old school buses never die, they get sent to Central America. This one, which seated 54, held the 95 I counted plus a few more I probably missed. Like many others, I was standing in the aisle unable to move either foot. Such is the toll for visiting Radio Chortís! Buses here are rarely that full, however; it is illegal, which is why when we got to the outskirts of Chiquimula, the conductor made half the passengers get off. I stayed on, getting a seat, until the center of town. At Chiquimula I switched to a bus for Guatemala City, a "Pullman", i.e. personal reclining seats and no standing. In this paradise I rode for the next hour and a half to a small place called El Rancho, where a road branches off to Cobán, home of Radio Tezulutlán. From there it was three hours in another bus and a very scenic ride that included several small (50-75 feet) waterfalls easily visible from the road.

Arriving in Cobán about 2 pm, I viewed possibly the most developed town of its size (15,000) in Central America. Cobán was the center of German influence in Guatemala in pre-WW II years and this investment, accompanied by the agricultural and mineral wealth of surrounding Alta Verapaz Department has produced a modern small city with no visible poverty. Surrounding the large central plaza is the Cathedral, built in 1559, the huge mansion-like Departmental Capital Building - larger than any national government building in Tegucigalpa - and various shops, restaurants, and offices. And among all the people there were hundreds of colorfully dressed Kekchí Indian women. Alta Verapaz is part of Indian Guatemala!

After getting settled in, I asked a policeman for directions to the station, which turned out to be about 8 blocks from the city center. It is behind a very large and recently built Catholic Church. The station building, too, is new, surrounded by a beautiful lawn and trees. The name and station seal are painted on the building.

Both manager and assistant manager were out of town, but I had an excellent tour and discussion with Oscar Alejandro Prado, who has worked as an announcer for the past year, and before that four years as a clerk. They have two "live" studios, as well as a third for recording. A comfortable reception room and a large office and file room round out the station facilities. Programs are sent via line to their antennas, a few miles outside the city. Currently they use 5 kW for both 3370 and 4835 kHz. Programs run from 1000 to 1500 and 2100-0230 daily, mostly in the Kekchí language, which is spoken by the large indigenous population of Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz, and spreads into neighboring departments as well. The only other language used is Spanish. Programming is educational, health, and agricultural. About half of their programming, including the 1130-1400 GMT Monday-Saturday slot, does not originate in Cobán, but rather in nearby San Pedro Carchá, a town of about 6000, three miles east. There at the Centro Radial Carchá, many programs are done live. By contrast, almost all programming originating in Cobán is recorded a day or two before. The station has some of its 1979 4th-anniversary pennants left, and issues QSL cards with a blue tinted photo of a traditional procession performed on January 15th, Esquipulas Day, one of Guatemala's primary religious festivals. They receive two or three reports a week. After being answered, all reports as well as accompanying postcards, pamphlets, etc., are put into albums. They take great pride in reports, as is well evident in the care and work that went into the album for part of 1979 that I looked through. After receiving a QSL and a gift of two cassettes, one of flute music and the other of harp music, both typical of Alta Verapaz, I bade farewell to this friendly station with a vow to return. Not a difficult vow, as I could easily live the rest of my life in Cobán, such a beautiful, friendly city.

The next morning, I made the trip to nearby San Pedro Carchá, which is the center of Guatemala's silver industry. Very fine jewelry can be bought there, e.g. handmade silver earrings at 75¢ a pair, which I'm told by American women would sell at $7-$8 in the states. While there, I stopped in at the town's only radio station, Radio Imperial, officially on 930 kHz, but well heard in Santa Bárbara on 925 kHz. I tried to talk to the manager, but he was a very unfriendly sort - the only such person I encountered in Guatemala - and left me with the secretary. Playing her my cassette of reception, I then explained I wanted a veri letter, and what that was. To further clarify the matter I showed her a copy of the Spanish National Radio Club Station Manager's Guide to What is DX, and pointed out the picture of the Radio Millón, Costa Rica, QSL, and explained something in that format. As she typed up the veri letter, I sat back and realized I really didn't mind being left with the secretary--she was wearing a very transparent blouse and lacy low-cut brassière, so I rather enjoyed it. Unfortunately, that's probably why I didn't realize until after leaving, the problem with my QSL. But I'll count it anyway. After all, it does have the correct time, date, and frequency. So what if it says I heard Radio Millón?

While in Cobán I noted that the station on 1350 is inactive. The town does have a new station, though, a Radio Cultural on 1290 kHz, which seems to be evangelical. The only other station in the area is Radio Norte, 680 kHz, in downtown Cobán. Note Radio Norte is the correct slogan, contrary to the WRTH. It is the only one used on the air, and is the one painted on the building. They too are a regular in Santa Bárbara, and I wanted to get a veri; however, I waited until the last minute to visit and only two very busy DJs were there. So after an all too brief 24 hours in Cobán, I left for Guatemala City.

Guatemala City--here they just say Guatemala, or more simply Guate, while to gringos it's Guat City. Spanish capital of colonial Central America, federal capital of the shortlived united Central America of 1823-1839, it is still the cultural, educational, industrial, and commercial capital of Central America. It is a busy metropolis of one and a quarter million; clean and full of beautiful parks and wide boulevards. The excellent city bus service costs 10¢ a ride. The government buildings, which were mainly built during the reign of strongman Manuel Estrada Cagrera, 1898-1920, are a beauty to the eye. Guat City also has modern high rises and many fine stores and restaurants. Sixth Avenue, the main commercial center, has so many large lighted glass signs overhanging it that I swear one could walk down the middle of the street during a rainstorm and not get wet. And unlike similar size cities in the US, one can walk downtown any time of night without fear, though of course that was not possible two years ago due to political violence.

While mainly a middle class city, Guat City, like all urban centers of Latin America does have a large proportion of its population living in the barrios marginales - the crowded slums of shacks slapped together of old boards, tin cans, sheet plastic, and whatever else will do the job, e.g. a rusty old automobile hood. Barefoot, seminude children play among the mud, the manure, and the garbage; while their mothers, looking 60 years old at an overworked and toothless 30, gossip through the hole in the wall windows, while making tortillas. Usually in these areas about half the children are illegitimate, but the fathers that are there make very little money anyway, selling oranges in the streets or shining shoes. The worst slum of the US is an often dreamed of paradise here.

And slums everywhere have one thing in common - radios blasting at earbusting levels. So what of radio in Guat City? Channels are neatly spaced every 30 kHz, starting at 550, where the station oddly enough uses the slogan Radio 560. The stations on 1030, 1270, and 1360 are located in Guat City--the WRTH-listed Villa Victoria is the name of the building. The station on 610 now calls itself Radio Seiscientos Diez, while the one on 1420 goes by Canal Catorce Veinte, or rarely, Radio Capital. Seems gringo station habits are creeping down here.

One of the odder things about Guat City radio is that so few stations have signs. Of those I visited, or at least passed by, Radio Rumbos, Súper Radio, Radio Mundial, Radio Emperador, FM Estéreo Azul, and even TGW=La Voz de Guatemala had no sign advertising their presence. While Radio Nuevo Mundo had one - on old fifties-type neon and looking very out of place on modern 6th Avenue - there was no indication of sister station Radio Sensación, nor at Ciro's Musical did the sign mention the co-owned La Voz de las Américas. Only the Adventist station, Unión Radio, completely advertised themselves, of those that I saw.

I guess this is partly because it is unnecessary in a city as well laid out as Guatemala City. With the street address and zone number, any place can be easily found. And these zone numbers can be helpful to DXers. Guat City, as well as the other principal cities of Guatemala, is divided into numbered zones. In ads, businesses will give their addresses including the zone number, e.g. 12 Calle, 15-34, Zona #4. If you hear zonas mentioned in the ads you can be sure you have Guatemala. No other country in Central America uses the zona system, nor, I believe any in South America. Of course, this is only an aid to MW DXers, as commercial broadcasting on SW is prohibited in Guatemala. But then it would also be of use to DXers of MW harmonics. Another indication of Guatemala is that stations here generally use the 24h format in time checks, much rarer elsewhere in Central America.

I didn't have the opportunity to visit many stations, but the first I went to was Radio Rumbos, 1210 kHz [and 2420 -gh]. This station is logged rather regularly in North America; in fact, I heard

them quite often back in central Pennsylvania, despite WCAU. They broadcast 24 hours a day with 5 kW except from 0500 to 0900 GMT daily when they cut back to 1 kW to save energy. The only other 24h station in the country is Ciro's Musical on 850 kHz. At Rumbos I talked to Rolando Bobadilla, the gerente, who told me a lot about broadcasting in Guat City, although I somehow came away learning little about his station. Guat City stations have been having financial problems as advertising here is switching more and more to TV, as more and more families among the middle class can afford televisions. Four commercial stations have closed down - those on 1060, 1090, 1120 & 1150. Also Radio Istmania on 1390 is only using 100 watts and irregular at that to maintain their channel, preferring to use their FM coverage. Radio Faro Aviateca, 1540 kHz, Guat City's only classical music station, has dropped MW entirely, now using FM only.

Radio Cultural, TGNA, which has been off the air on SW for several weeks, and irregular on MW, has been having problems due to what Señor Bobadilla called "philosophical differences" with the government. He wasn't sure of the details, and I didn't have a chance to go to the station and find out. However, it is interesting to note that both station and Guatemalan President Ríos Montt are evangelists. But then, I've always thought TGNA to be a rather 'softcore' evangelist station, like HCJB, as contrasted to Guat City's other evangelist station, La Voz Evangélica de América, 1570 kHz, which seems to be 'hardcore,' reminding me of a station I like to call "Your Reactionary Radio".

Also it seems that Central America will get its first stereo AM station very soon. La RH, 1480 in Guat City, will be installing stereo before yearend, although Señor Bobadilla did not know which system. La RH--not to be confused with the station listed on 1470 kHz which has moved to 800; is not listed in the WRTH. It is owned by Carlos Arana Osorio, ex-general, ex-president (70-74), and un humbre muy rico with lots of money to invest in the station.

Sr. Bobadilla gave me an eight page booklet his station had printed up, detailing the August 1982 Multiplex ratings done in Guat City. Obviously it says a lot in eight pages, but a few basic facts from it; the five most popular stations and the percentages of the total Guat City population listening, on average at any given time are: Radio Nuevo Mundo 4%, Ciro's Musical 3.8%, Radio Sonora 3.4%, Radio Rumbos 3.3%, and Radio Mundial 3.2%. On average, 39.4% of the Guat City population is listening to the radio at any given time, which means Nuevo Mundo has about a 10% audience share. More people, 50.2%, are listening to the radio at 7 a.m., than at any other time, and during daylight hours, the least at 3 p.m., only 24.1%. Of the ten most popular stations, the average cost for a 30 second spot is Q4.14, ranging from Q3.00 at Rumbos, Sonora, and Fabuestéreo FM, to a high of Q6.00 at Radio Fabulosa. Fabulosa and Fabuestéreo, oddly enough, are co-owned. Of the six FM-only stations, only Fabuestéreo and La SS cracked the top fifteen in this 35-station market.

Leaving Rumbos, I then visited Súper Radio, 760 kHz, about 15 blocks away on busy Sixth Avenue. One must walk up an old, wide staircase to get to the station, located in the second story, above some shops. The fact that the station is one of the older in Guat City is much reflected by its equipment. The walls are decorated with record posters and cheesecake calendars. That's fairly common here. The only people there were four announcers who, while very friendly, didn't seem to know much, except that the station has received four overseas reports during the past several years. We chatted a while in the studio. Although most stations have signs up, prohibiting anyone but the announcer on duty from entering the studio while on the air, these are usually conveniently ignored; when the DJ is talking to the microphone, no one speaks above a whisper. I've never stopped to count how many on-the-air studios I've been into down here. Soon they mentioned something about getting ready for the interview. It took me a few moments to realize whom they were going to interview. While my Spanish is good, it was scary being interviewed live, with who knows how many people listening. I was on the air almost 20 minutes, talking about my hobby, where I lived in the states, and how I liked Guatemala. I guess this haphazard attitude towards programming is why the station didn't make the top fifteen. Maybe there weren't so many people listening after all!

After that I had a phone call to make, to Carlos Zipfel, publicity officer of the Guatemala DX Club. The club has about six central members and 15-20 peripheral ones, and most of the remainder of the time I was in Guatemala City I spent visiting with the central members with their immense kindness and hospitality. The club does not publish a bulletin, but the members maintain contact through occasional meetings, visits, and phonecalls. Also, Carlos Zipfel, who works at one of Guat City's FM stations, Estéreo Azul, produces a weekly 15-minute DX program broadcast on TGW, 640 kHz, Mondays at 2204 GMT, and on 6180 Fridays nominally at 2104, although it can vary two hours either way. Carlos has been seriously involved with DXing for over ten years, but the program focuses on the basics, to help beginners. He recorded an interview with me for later use in the program. At least this time I could stop the interview and correct my Spanish! One of the club's main activities is promoting 1983 as "Año Diexista Internacional Por La Paz", or International DX Year for Peace. Perhaps not that inappropriate here in Central America. The club can be reached care of Carlos Zipfel, RRPP Apartado 1139, Guatemala, Guatemala.

With Carlos I visited TGW, La Voz de Guatemala, where we talked to several staff members. I learned that while their 640 kHz MW frequency is listed as 100 kW, they have been using only about 30 kW for a long time. And lately they have been having problems with the SW transmitters, which is

why they've been off the air a lot. They are expecting new parts. The SW service has its own studio. Generally, 6180 is a separate service, not parallel the AM, and is intended for the exterior. The 9760 frequency may be used in parallel with either the 640 or 6180 frequency. The studio equipment is extensive, but old, especially so in the SW studio, less so in the AM & FM ones. They have a large studio for broadcasting live marimba concerts, complete with their own marimba. It is one of the largest I've seen, and has a small carved wood TGW sign on it. Made of beautiful varnished wood, the marimba is very well cared for.

When I tell the folks at the various SW stations in Guatemala that they are very popular in North America among DXers because we like their marimba music, they just beam a smile from ear to ear in pride. In fact, many stations maintain their own private collections of reel-to-reel tapes they've made themselves. Thus, much of the marimba music heard on the air is unique - only that particular station has a copy.

The next afternoon, Wednesday, I left for Panajachel, the principal lake shore village along Lake Atitlán. One first sees the lake, and its three volcanoes, from Sololá, high on a mountaintop that steeply drops to the lake. From Sololá the road descends 550 meters in four miles to Panajachel, along the lakeshore. Can there be a more exotic way to DX than looking at the lights of all these little villages surrounding the lake, while sitting on a rock soaking one's bare feet in the waters of chilly & beautiful Lake Atitlán?

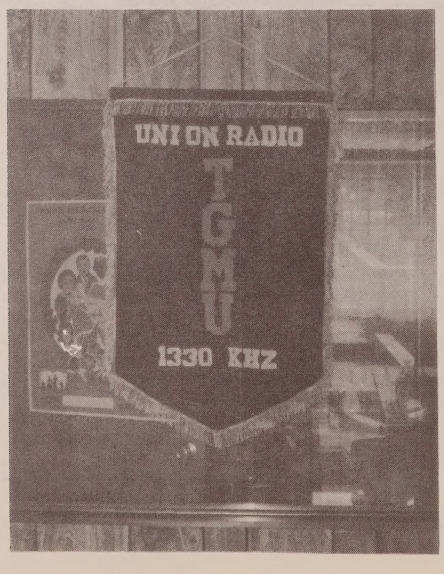
The next day, Thursday, was market day in nearby Chichicastenango, location of the best market in Guatemala. Thus I planned a most interesting day of visiting Chichi and Nahualá. From Panajachel, the trip to Chichi involves about two hours of bus hopping. Leaving early, I arrived about 9:30 a.m. I then spent over three hours wandering among the brightly dressed Indians, speaking languages I don't understand. The two churches facing one another from opposite sides of the plaza--one bellowing forth incense from its front door. And stands of things you're just not going to find at K-Mart, no matter how hard you look. Shirts, dresses, tablecloths, handbags, blankets, shawls: all in the Guatemalan rainbow of colors. And all offered at prices so cheap, one feels ashamed to pay the vendor so little--yet one pays even less; after all you must bargain for a lower price. The vendors will tell you that, if you take as serious the original asking price. To these people, the market is a chance to share a portion of someone else's life. And they take great pride in the fact that others so totally appreciate their beautiful wares. If you must know the prices, this is where an embroidered man's shirt sells at $8, an embroidered tablecloth & napkin set at $14, and a multi-colored shawl for $4.

Somehow I left this magical place behind, and an hour and two buses later found myself along the highway, about a mile from Nahualá. As the bus I was on did not go into Nahualá, it left me off where the walk was shortest, instead of where the side road branched back to Nahualá. Passing among some Indian children, some sheep, and some cornfields, I walked back the narrow dirt path. Ahead of me lay a town, small, population about 2000. The highest structure was the church, and like moss on a rock, the town sort of grew up the side of a small hill behind it. Adobe houses, red tile roofs. So typical of Central America and so enchanting every time. At the top of the hill were some thick pine trees, but they didn't hide three antenna towers. If it weren't for the antennas of La Voz de Nahualá, the powerlines, and the few motor vehicles, the town of Nahualá must surely look much as it did a century ago. Nahualá is not a place on the tourist routes, so I attracted quite a bit of attention. Soon I was in the plaza, in front of the church. I picked my victim, then walked up and asked, "Excuse me, sir, but can you tell me where the offices of La Voz de Nahualá are located?" "Two blocks up the street? Thank you very much." With station name and call letters painted on the building front, above the door, there it was. [3360 kHz].

Introducing myself, I was ushered into the studio by two announcers. It was almost 3:00; in five minutes they were to go on the air. At 3 p.m. it was on the air with a sign-on announcement in Spanish, then a switch to Quiche. The station broadcasts a little in Spanish, but mainly in Quiché and Cakchiquel, the principal indigenous languages of this region of Guatemala. The announcer put on a marimba disc, then turned to me and copied down a few personal details so as to introduce me to the

audience, for my second live radio interview in Guatemala. The disc was over and he introduced me in Quiché. I recognized little more than my name and where I was from. The announcer switched to Spanish and for the next few minutes we talked about radio, Guatemalan music, and Nahualá. He then bade me farewell in Spanish and Quiché. This switching between languages is not so strange when one realizes most Guatemalan Indians, while using native tongues among themselves, do speak some Spanish. In fact, visiting foreigners who speak only marginal Spanish often find the Indians' simpler Spanish easier to understand. Leaving the studio, I walked into the large spacious room that served as an office and reception center. I found that the station manager, a Catholic Sister, had returned. She is from the Spokane, Washington area, and although I forgot to ask her name, the WRTH lists Sister Gertrude Druffel Janet. She has lived in Nahualá and worked with the station for 20 years, since its inception. She explained a little more thoroughly some of the rural education projects they are involved in. The station's activities are supported by funding coming 88% from the US and 12% locally. After leaving the offices, I walked up the hill behind town to the transmitter room where they have two 1 kW transmitters, one as a reserve. The antenna, which I was not familiar with, was suspended between the three towers, surrounded by corn plots on this otherwise pine covered hill. But it was getting late, and time for a long walk back down the hill and out to the highway to start bus-hopping back to Panajachel.

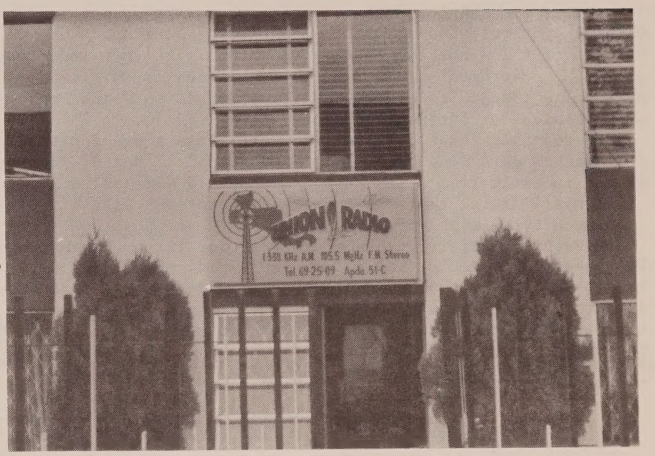
The most interesting thing the Sister told me did not concern her station, but rather an affiliate --La Voz de Atitlán, 2390 kHz. The station went off the air several years ago when its manager was murdered by a right wing death squad. Well, it seems the station returned to the air on May 1, 1982. However, it has only been broadcasting two hours a day in mid-afternoon, when it obviously can't be heard in North America, or even in Santa Bárbara, Honduras. I planned to make the boat trip across the lake to Santiago Atitlán and visit the station. Unfortunately, only one other person planned to make the trip so the 'daily' boat service took the day off. Despite its afternoons-only broadcasts, the frequency bears watching as each of Lake Atitlán's dozen or so villages has its own saint's days festivals and the station could very well make a special broadcast for one of those. The station has been heard in Guat City by the GDXC members in the afternoons. [C.M. Stanbury in Ridgeway, Ont, recently tentatively logged it from 2330 to 2355 GMT; after 0000 the Huayacocotla, México station dominated the frequency. -gh].



It was soon back to Guat City where I made my final visit, to AWR Unión Radio. The station is located in one of the outer zonas, a long bus ride from the center. It's across the street from one of Guat City's sixteen Adventist churches. AWR has the most modern equipment in Guatemala, and probably in all Central America, with stacks of brand-new cassette and reel-to-reel decks, turntables, mixers, etc. They have three studios, one each for their AM, FM, & SW outlets. Their programs are sent to the transmitter site, 12 miles outside the city, by UHF link - unique in Guatemala. Most other stations use FM, but this will soon change under a new law which will prohibit the use of FM for studio-transmitter links, and force these to move to UHF. It is meeting heavy resistance from station managers.

AWR's SW service is currently on 6090 kHz with a 10 kW transmitter operating on only 3 kW. They only broadcast four hours a day on SW, 0000-0200 in Spanish and 0200-0400 in English [however more recently also 1100-1300 in Sp. -g] As this is for an international audience, they do not

change the SW times to conform to Guatemalan DST. Puts them a step ahead of a few much larger stations. AWR would like to expand their service to a 100 kW transmitter, and add several more languages, including German and Japanese. Guatemalan laws make it difficult, however, for foreigners to work as radio announcers, and it isn't that easy to find Guatemalan Adventists who speak fluent German or Japanese. The law can be gotten around by using transcriptions of programs produced overseas, which is what they will likely do.



One final note on Guatemalan broadcasting. Currently every Sunday at 9 p.m. (GMT Monday 0300 since DST went off in August about the time of the coup), all radio and TV stations must carry a 15-minute talk by President Ríos Montt [since deposed--does his successor continue this?], a fact that could prove useful to BCB DXers. The story is circulating in Guat City that the government plans to increase this to two hours nightly. After all, just think of the energy savings if everyone turned off their radios and TVs after 9 p.m.!

SOME THOUGHTS ON SHORTWAVE PROGRAMMING

by Jeff White, General Manager, Radio Earth

Having been a die-hard shortwave listener for about a dozen years now, I hate to admit that for the past several months about the only shortwave broadcasts I heard were our own. Things have just been so hectic since we went on the air in June that I have not really had much time to listen to other stations, until just recently.

Within the past several weeks, things have stabilized a bit and I got back into the habit of moderate-to-heavy shortwave listening. And I'm sure glad that I did, because it has convinced me more than ever that shortwave programmers should also be shortwave listeners -- a situation that, unfortunately, rarely exists in the business.

Besides becoming re-acquainted with broadcast times and frequencies to the point where I could recite them in my sleep, I have also re-discovered some fairly decent programs. Besides the major DX programs, I've been particularly impressed with programs such as MUSICAL MAILBAG (and sometimes PASSPORT) on HCJB, a new learn-the-German-language series on Deutsche Welle, PARIS CALLING AFRICA from RFI, CBC's SUNDAY MORNING, VOA's WEEKEND, and several more.

But I also find myself becoming bored very quickly by the seemingly endless political rantings and ravings and news analyses and discussion programs and commentaries. Perhaps I'm reacting too negatively to the politically-oriented programming that occupies the shortwave spectrum; after all, it does help us understand other governments and their policies. But it seems to me that what's really lacking on the bands is real, honest, down-to-earth (so to speak) people-to-people programming.

I don't dispute the fact that it's important for us to understand the politics of other countries. However, I think it is far more important that we understand their people. Not their politicians, but their average man on the street. While we may find it difficult to relate our politics to those of another country, it's not that hard to understand the people of another country. During the past few years, I've had the opportunity to travel fairly extensively throughout North America, Europe and the Caribbean. And I find it absolutely fascinating to meet people in all these places and share ideas with them. What I've found is that we're all a lot more alike than we are different. And whereas extensive political debating tends to divide us, discussion of more practical, human matters tends to bring us closer together.

This philosophy obviously has implications for shortwave programming. Robert M. Hutchins has said: "A world community can exist only with world communication, which means something more than extensive shortwave facilities scattered about the globe. It means common understanding, a common tradition, common ideas, and common ideals." That's a profound statement, I think. The world is filled with hundreds of billions of dollars worth of high-powered shortwave transmittters. But most of them are used to divide the world, rather than unite it. With the frequency spectrum as crowded as it is,

it's about time that shortwave programmers wake up and realize their responsibility to utilize that valuable natural resource to the benefit of mankind.

Of course I'm not so naive as to actually believe that they'll do this. The vast majority of stations are government-owned, and their mission is to promote their own country. Other stations have particular ideologies or program formats that they feel compelled to disseminate worldwide, be it for philosophical or financial reasons.

You probably think I'm about to enter into a sales pitch for Radio Earth. I could, I suppose, but I'll let readers draw their own conclusions. I would, however, like to quote from a letter we received recently from a listener named Ronald Marshall in Cottonwood, Arizona:

"I myself think that Radio Earth and stations like it should be the pace-setters for a global community -- with views, culture, music and positive ideas that could change our gloom--preaching society into a positive force for growth and understanding."

That particular letter had a profound impact on me personally. It made me realize, once again, the responsibility and obligation that shortwave broadcasters have to make efficient use of our radio spectrum, and to provide programming that justifies the space that station occupies within the spectrum. I encourage all shortwave broadcasters to meet that challenge.

Ed. Note: THE WORLD, from Radio Earth, is currently heard every night at 0400 UTC on WRNO, 6185 kHz.

SWL AND THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

Publication Review, by Warren Linds, Regina, Sask.

(Smith, Antony, "The Geopolitics of Information: How Western Culture Dominates the World." Oxford University Press, 1980; $13.95, 192 pages.)

With this somewhat off-putting title, Anthony Smith, who has long years of experience in British electronic media and U.S. public television, discusses the issues behind the call for a New World Information Order. The book also looks at the reporting of the Third World in the Western press.

For the shortwave listener specifically, Smith provides some interesting details on the allocation of SW frequencies and satellite space to Third World nations in the chapter "And a New International Electronic Order" (pp. 117-127). This chapter gives important background on the relationship of SWL to international events and information on negotiations between developed and developing nations in developing a new electronic order in the world. He begins by outlining how important the issue of frequency allocation is and goes on to show the contradiction between the interests of developed and developing nations in this issue:

> "The HF band is clearly over-occupied and is used in its fixed and broadcast sections by a number of very noisy neighbours...there are companies trying to supply the new demand for mobile services...the developed world wants to use HF for modern luxuries, the Third World wants it for necessities. The developed world has much of it registered for abandoned services... The countries under development are still opening up their services. The countries which have come to depend on the HF band more than any other are those of the Third World... (HF) is an ideal means for reaching large poor and dispersed populations without having to erect and service a large number of expensive transmitters....The developing nations have seen that the industrialized countries are intent upon spreading modish mobile services in the band."

Because of these conflicts, developing nations at WARC 1979 demanded that developed nations give up some of their frequencies for use by developing nations. The conflict thus was between using HF for radio transmission (developing nations) while developed nations wanted to introduce new technology such as mobile telephones and bleepers to the band. Developed nations had the information for better technical planning at WARC 1979. Thus Third World nations pressed for negotiations on the basis of justice rather than better use of the HF Band through technical planning. Smith concludes this aspect of the discussion with the statement: "yet buried in the arguments are all the current international tensions over the inequitable distribution of information." Thus does the whole situation of SW broadcasting relate to the whole call for a new redistribution of resources in the world. In this case the resource in question is the HF spectrum and how the frequencies are distributed, and what they are used for. Another important aspect of this issue is how SW can be useful internally in a country in educating people, literacy training, health promotion, etc.

Smith provides a good explanation of a technical subject. It is seldom we see a book that covers other mass media and then manages to allocate specific space to a discussion of HF allotment as it applies to the more general issue of information about the Third World. And for those interested in North American media coverage (and distortion) of the Third World, the whole book is an added bonus.

Another analysis that looks at WARC 1979 is contained in "Dependency Road: Communications, Capitalism, Consciousness and Canada," by Dallas W. Smythe, Ablex Publishing, Norwood, NJ, 1981. (continued)

This book contains a more detailed description of frequency allotment. It is a very readable text, which is probably used in mass communications courses. It is essentially a case study analysis of the role of mass media and popular culture in defining development in Canada. An interesting book for those of you who are interested in the issue of what media communicate as well as how and why and whose interests media serve. This is an important question for us Canadians in face of our neighbour to the south's influence on the way our media treat information and Canadian culture's struggle with this influence.

The appendix of the book (the part which concerns SWL most) is titled "The Electronic Information Tiger or the Political Economy of the Radio Spectrum and the Third World Interest." It concludes its study of the importance of the flow of information in the world by stating:

> "In taking part in the process of allocating the radio spectrum, the majority of the people, through their predominantly Third World National governments, are taking the first step toward determining the ends for which the radio spectrum may be used in the future. Presently many Third World national governments are ill aware of how the radio spectrum is used or of the process of using it. WARC 79 was thus a first step in learning for many of the countries. What those governments learned will be passed on to their people, as the contradiction in their real situations will teach them....
>
> Third World countries may develop new types of regulation of humanity's common property, the radio spectrum. This is a hopeful outcome of the ongoing discussions of the New World Information Order."

The book makes the case convincingly that technology (in the form of radio frequencies) is not neutral. Allocation of frequencies, the management of the spectrum, is a political and power process. There is a good history and description of this process which culminated in (but didn't end with) WARC 1979. Parties to this process are identified and their strategies and intentions analyzed.

The book raises many issues of importance to SWL as people interested in world communications. Smythe makes the case that allocation and use of radio frequencies is a world political issue because the spectrum is a limited resource which has been heretofore monopolized by a few countries of the North.

All in all, this book helped me enormously in understanding the technical and political process of spectrum management and related this issue to the whole tension of North-South relations and use of world resources.

The New World Information Order is an important issue that is either ignored in the North American media or lambasted as a violation of freedom of the press. For SWLs particularly, it is important to look behind the headlines and learn more about the issue as it affects shortwave. These two books help us in this.

There are two other books on the issue which I hope to read and describe for future issues of RIB. In the meantime, try to get copies of all these as well: "Electronic Colonialism: The Future of International Broadcasting and Communication," by. T. L. MacPhail (Sage Publications, 1981, 288 pp., $9.95), and "Who Knows: Information in the Age of the Fortune 500," by Herbert Schiller (Ablex Publishing, 1981, 187 pp., $17.50).

I would be interested in news of other books that look at the issue of how and what media communicate (especially SW media). Keep up the literature review--they provide good access material not otherwise known about, and important reading to help SWLs situate ourselves in world issues.

A rare, perhaps unique linguistic article which takes as its corpus of linguistic material actual shortwave radio broadcasts for phonetic, phonological and stylistic analysis is John M. Lipski, "La norma culta y la norma radiofónica: /s/ y /n/ en español," Language Problems and Language Planning, vol. 7, no. 3 (fall 1983), pp. 239-262. The article is in Spanish, with summaries in English and Esperanto. Material used was drawn from Latin American radio stations, chiefly shortwave, including: Argentina: R. Nacional, R. Rivadavia; Chile: R. Nacional; Costa Rica: R. Reloj; Cuba: R. Habana Cuba; Dominican Republic: R. Clarín, R. Cristal, RTV Dominicana; El Salvador: R. Nacional; Guatemala: R. Nacional, R. Cultural; Honduras: HRN; Nicaragua: R. Sandino, La Voz de Nicaragua, R. Venceremos /sic/; Paraguay: R. Nacional, R. Guaraní; and Venezuela: R. Rumbos, R. Maracaibo. The article refers extensively to shortwave broadcasting in and to Latin America and the standard Spanish used in it. Interesting observations are made on the origins and styles of Spanish used by stations in Western Europe, the Soviet bloc, the Far East, etc.

It is hardly a coincidence, of course, that the editor of the journal in which Lipski's study appeared, Richard E. Wood, is himself a DXer (and a Spanish-speaking linguist). Subscriptions to LPLP ($15/year for individuals --for three issues) may be sent to: Journals Dept., University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78712, U.S.A. (Richard E. Wood, Abha, Sa'udi Arabia)

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DRAMA

THESE FOUR PAGES -- BBC WS IN JANUARY

Women to the fore

Motive for Murder

No-One Gets Hurt
When a group of middle-aged men, who have been made redundant, decide to plan a bank robbery, what starts as a joke gradually becomes more and more serious. But even so, this is to be a strictly non-violent operation... *Dec 31st*

Such Sweet Thunder
When his wife is killed by a hit-and-run motorcyclist, Reg Canning is hell-bent on revenge. And not even the most concrete of evidence can persuade him that his chosen victim is innocent *Jan 7th*

Overkill
Jealousy is a violent and dangerous emotion, and when Gordon realises that his marriage to Liz is threatened, the philandering Jim is the obvious person to blame. But marital affairs are not always as clear-cut as they seem. *14th*

Directed by Derek Hoddinott.
Sats (ex 21st, 28th) 1330, rep Suns (ex 22nd, 29th) 2330, Tues (ex 24th, 31st) 0830, Thurs (ex 26th) 1830

Blind Spot

by Pauline Seymour

Rodney is a young executive, self-confident, overbearing and none too sensitive. His glamorous girlfriend, Elaine, is a social asset who suits his image and lifestyle. In fact, Rodney has his whole life carefully planned. Then he meets Anya, when she steps accidentally into the path of his car one snowy evening...

Gareth Armstrong plays Rodney with **Kathryn Hurlbutt** as Anya and **Frances Jeater** as Elaine. Directed by Gerry Jones.
21st 1330 rep 22nd 2330, 24th 0830, 26th 1830

The Painter of Signs

by R K Narayan
Sam Dastor continues his reading of the story of the clash between young and old in provincial India today.

Abridged by David Godfrey.
Suns 1330 rep Mons 0430, Thurs 0815, Fris 2145

For Betty, Maggie and Ida – **l to r: Elaine Loudon, Julianne Mason and Sarah Morley, joyfully watched by director Walter Acosta.**

The Comedians

by Graham Greene
Set in Haiti under a corrupt dictatorship, this novel contrasts those who have a definite purpose in life, with those, like the comedians of the title, who are prepared only to drift along, rootless, faithless and at the mercy of chance.

His mother's death provides Brown with an inheritance which he views with delight – a hotel, in Haiti. But with the emergence of 'Papa Doc' as the country's president, (a man who "lives for his people, but insists they die for him") this is not exactly the best time to encourage tourism.

Dramatised in four episodes by Geoffrey M Matthews, and directed by Gordon House.
From 28th Sats 1330 rep Suns 2330, Tues 0830, Thurs 1830

Anna of the Five Towns

by Arnold Bennett

Maggie McCarthy continues reading the novel about life in an industrial town in the English Midlands at the turn of the century.
Mons 1115 rep 2115, Thurs 0145

PLAY OF THE WEEK

A second chance to hear some outstanding Plays of the Week from recent years.

Sailor Beware

by Philip King and Falkland Cary
Peggy Mount heads the cast in a radio production of a fast and furious comedy which took London by storm in the 1950s – with herself in the same role as the domineering Mrs Hornett.

The play is set on the day before the wedding of Shirley Hornett (played by **Liz Gebhardt**) and her sailor fiancé Albert Tufnell (**Peter Craze**).

This production also stars **Reginald Marsh, Pat Combs, Patsy Rowlands** and **Susan Jameson**. Directed by Derek Hoddinott.
7th 1830 rep 8th 0030, 1200

The Plough and the Stars

by Sean O'Casey
While the most terrible war the world had seen raged in the fields of Flanders, where the armies of the world's great powers were locked in conflict, the mean streets and tenements of Dublin were bursting with talk and excitement over the coming rebellion against the British.

Starring **Niall Buggy** as Jack Clitheroe and **Roisin Donaghy** as Nora, **Denys Hawthorne** as Fluther Good and **Rosie Redmond** as Brenda.
14th 1830 rep 15th 0030, 1130

The Philanthropist

by Christopher Hampton
Philip, a university lecturer in English and philology, is a man passionately interested in words and anagrams. But above all, he is devoted to doing good to his fellow man – and he hasn't a harsh word for anyone. The only problem is that he has a knack of irritating everyone he meets. Philip (**Richard Briers**) even manages to shock and humiliate his long-suffering fiancée, Celia.

Adapted for radio by Richard Wigmore, directed by Gordon House.
21st 1830 rep 22nd 0030, 1200

Bingo

by Edward Bond
What happened to William Shakespeare after he retired from the London theatre and went back to Stratford-upon-Avon? Did he, as he doubtless intended, live out his days in well-deserved contentment as a prosperous landed gentleman in a fine new house he had built for himself? Playwright Edward Bond supposes not.

This play, starring **Stephen Murray** as Shakespeare, deals with the age-old problems of whether success brings happiness, and how an artist can come to terms with the harsh realities of life.
28th 1830 rep 29th 0030, 1200

RADIO THEATRE

Press Cuttings

by Bernard Shaw
These are difficult times indeed for the poor beleaguered men in Prime Minister Balsquith's (fictitious) 1909 English government. Caught between the conflicting claims of the Suffragets, (who will stop at nothing to get the vote,) and the Anti-Suffragets, (led by the war-mongering Mrs Banger,) poor Balsquith and his military henchman General Mitchener are at a loss to know which way to turn...

Starring **Peter Woodthorpe** as Mitchener, adapted and directed by Gordon House.
1st 1915 rep 6th 0030, 1330

Fixed Images

by Valerie Windsor

Two schoolfriends meet up again after 20 years; Rachel, the independent career woman; Helen, married with three children and only now embarking, hesitantly, on a literary career. As Rachel unearths old photographs, the memories of their schooldays come flooding back. Rachel has forgotten nearly everything, but Helen remembers only too well – one event in particular, which preys on her mind even now.

Rachel is played by **Anna Lindup** and Helen by **Kate Lee**. Directed by Kay Patrick.
8th 1915 rep 13th 0030, 1330

Invisible Writing

by Donald Chapman
Helen's parents separate when she is seven; through her letters we see the young girl develop into a warm and passionate woman with everything to offer the world. Why do we find her, 20 years later, alone on a beach, contemplating death?

With **Sylvestra Le Touzel** as Helen and **Astra Sheridan** as Young Helen. Directed by Peter King.
15th 1915 rep 20th 0030, 1330

Mr. Wrong

by Elizabeth Jane Howard

It is a great adventure for Meg when she leaves her parents' home in the Midlands and takes a job in London. She shares a flat with two other girls, and she buys her first car. Meg is a shy girl, and her parents worry that she will be lonely in the city. But her mother is certain that before long Mr. Right will come along and marry her.

Meg is played by **Petra Markham**, Mother by **Pauline Letts** and the Stranger by **Geoffrey Matthews.** Dramatised by Catherine Lucy Czerkawska. Directed by Cherry Cookson.
22nd 1915 rep 27th 0030, 1330

For Maggie, Betty and Ida

by Bryony Lavery
Stories about women are told and sung by women. The Piltdown Woman... Martin von Butchnell's strange marriage contract... Mary Baker, who could not hold down a job as a servant and yet she became Princess of Javasu... Sarah Bernhardt and 30 bottles of champagne... Sylvia Plath and Billie Holiday... the girl who was raped and the girl who had a narrow escape.

True or fiction, sad or humorous, the stories reflect women's world throughout the ages.

Starring **Elaine Loudon, Julianne Mason** and **Sarah Morley.** Music composed by Paul Sand and the director is Walter Acosta.
29th 1915, Feb 3rd 0030, 1330

FEATURES

Whither the Civil Service?

The Reith Lectures

The British system of government is neither as efficient, nor as responsive to the popular will, as a strong democracy requires, argued **Sir Douglas Wass** at the beginning of the 1983 BBC Reith Lectures.

These lectures are now being broadcast on BBC World Service in the belief that what Sir Douglas had to say is of interest to people the world over who wish to understand how governments work, and how their machinery can be refined and improved.

Sir Douglas, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and Joint Head of the Civil Service until his retirement in March last year, analyses in six half-hour talks the shortcomings at Ministerial and Cabinet level, in Parliament and Civil Service. He considers reforms most likely to improve efficiency of government, which would prove acceptable to British political and historical traditions.

Weds 2030 rep Thurs 0230, 1130, 1615

Yes Minister

by Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn

Eight programmes have been adapted for radio from a highly successful BBC television comedy series of the same name – believed to be Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's favourite programme.

Jim Hacker is a newly-appointed Cabinet Minister. He brings to his job in the Department of Administrative Affairs the newcomer's zeal for reform, but he finds his efforts constantly frustrated by his Civil Service staff, headed by the smooth-talking Sir Humphrey Appleby.

Starring **Paul Eddington** as Jim Hacker, **Nigel Hawthorne** as Sir Humphrey Appleby, and **Derek Fowlds** as Bernard Woolley, Principal Private Secretary at the Department of Administrative Affairs.

From 18th Weds 0830 rep 1430, Thurs 0045, 1030

Agony Column

There are agony columns in magazines and on radio and television all over the world. Every week women who are known as Agony Aunts, deal with the most intimate emotional and sexual problems of complete strangers.

But why do people go to an Agony Aunt for advice? Are they really helped? Are Agony Aunts good Samaritans or journalists making money out of other people's misery? How does anyone become an Agony Aunt?

Michael Jones talks to some of the world's best known Agony Aunts, like Marjorie Proops, and hears what their readers think about them.

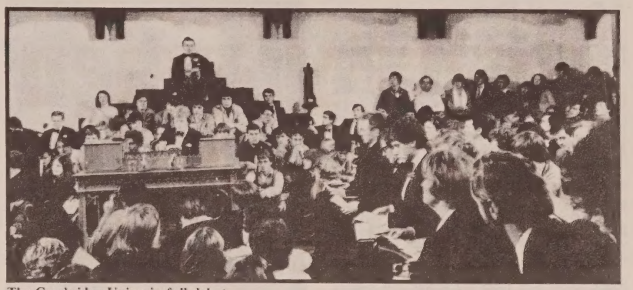
8th 1430 rep 9th 1830, 13th 2330

The Tiger Trap

The tiger is the great cat of Asia. It is an animal of extraordinary beauty, arousing passion and fear. In Britain, in Victorian times, people thought the lion was noble, but that the tiger was innately evil, perhaps because it was sometimes known to attack people. Humans, however, have killed so many tigers that the species was recently in danger of becoming extinct. In the past decade, several countries have taken part in a conservation programme to protect the animal, and to enable it to breed safely. At the same time, there have been some incidents in which tigers have again attacked men, and there has been a danger that sympathy for the animal might disappear again.

Christopher Nicholson presents a celebration of the tiger in literature, telling its history in myth and in reality, and exploring the nature of the fascination which the great cat holds for us.

22nd 1430, rep 23rd 1830, 27th 2330



The Cambridge Union in full debate

The Rules of War

War seems regrettably to have become part of the normal condition of human society. Yet ever since very early times, people have tried to limit its effects and regularise its conduct.

Derek Blizard traces the development and the ethics and laws of conflict, and discusses with historians and military experts the extent to which they are observed in practice. He also examines the current controversy over the role of nuclear weapons in modern warfare and asks whether such weapons can ever be effectively proscribed by the world's nations.

15th 1430 rep 16th 1830, 20th 2330

Stoke Mandeville

One hot summer's day last July, Nick Sorrell went swimming with his girl friend in a lake near his home in Kent. As he took off he slipped, entered the water too steeply and hit the bottom. Nick suffered a spinal injury which has left him a tetraplegic, paralysed completely below the waist and with only the use of some muscles in his shoulders, arms and chest.

Teaching people like Nick to re-adjust to living with such devastating and permanent injuries is the work of the National Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke Mandeville Hospital some 50 miles north-west of London. **Peter Hunt** visits the hospital to talk to Nick and to those whose task it is to enable him, and others like him, to regain as much of their independence as possible.

1st 1430 rep 2nd 1830, 6th 2330

Something to Show You

David Attenborough examines one of the most outstanding pieces on display in London's Museum of Mankind, the **Java Gamelan**.

A dozen ornately decorated bronze instruments were collected by Stamford Raffles, lieutenant-governor of Java in the early 19th century. They come from the traditional Java gamelan orchestra, an ensemble which rivals the symphony orchestra in size.

2nd 0315 rep 1630, 4th 1115, 2315

Women of the World

In a nine part series beginning at the end of this month, **Natalie Wheen** and **Jenyth Worsley** explore the roles of women in different societies at different times and try to sort out the myths from the realities.

The series includes interviews with women of achievement from all over the world. The first programme, called *What is a Woman?*, attempts to establish just how different women really are from men.

31st 0030, 1215, 2045, Feb 3rd 0830

A Matter for Debate

For the first six weeks of the New Year, World Service goes out to universities around Britain for a series of debates on key moral, political and social issues of our time. Four well-known speakers take part in each programme – under the chairmanship of **Chris Kelly** – and hotly contest the motion for debate.

The first programme comes from the **Cambridge University Union** and takes up the theme of George Orwell's famous novel *1984* – is freedom of the individual now dead? *Dec 31st*

Other programmes consider medical ethics, press freedom, the relationship between the developed and developing world, and the case for unilateral nuclear disarmament. They come from **Birmingham University** *7th;* **London** *14th;* **Sussex University** *21st,* **Edinburgh** *28th* and the **Oxford University Union** *Feb 4th*

Sats 2030 rep Mons 0100, 1345

France since 1959

It is a quarter of a century since General de Gaulle became the first President of the French Fifth Republic. At that time few would have predicted either that de Gaulle's presidency would last so long or that the institutions of the Republic would prove so durable.

In fact the Fifth Republic emerged strengthened from early crises both abroad, over Algeria, and at home with the student protests and month-long general strike of May 1968. De Gaulle's successors have imprinted their own style on French politics.

In two programmes **David Levy** looks at the record of the Fifth Republic examining the crises faced and the changes accomplished by both President de Gaulle and his successors.

The de Gaulle Years *17th 0030 rep 1215, 2045, 20th 0830*

Since de Gaulle *24th 0030, rep 1215, 2045, 27th 0830*

Win a Trip to Britain

The year 1984 has been nominated Heritage Year in the United Kingdom, highlighting Britain's cultural heritage and bringing its attractions to the attention of overseas visitors.

To mark this occasion the BBC World Service arts programme, *Meridian,* has devised a competition for its listeners which centres round one of the country's most outstanding cultural events, the Edinburgh International Festival of Arts.

The prize, offered jointly with the British Tourist Authority, is a trip to Britain for two people, including fares, accommodation and a visit to the Edinburgh Festival itself. For details tune to *Meridian* throughout January.

Sats 1130 rep 2330, Suns 1709; Tues 1709 rep 2330, Weds 1130; Thurs 1709 rep 2330, Fris 1130

FEATURES

Songs for pleasure

A Sense of Place

This series looks at eight writers whose creative work is closely associated with a particular region of Britain.

John Pickford talks to **Ronald Blythe** whose book, *Akenfield*, has been widely acclaimed as a sensitive and accurate evocation of English village life. *Akenfield* is based on Ronald Blythe's personal experience of rural life in his home county of Suffolk in eastern England *9th*

Ray Miles interviews one of Britain's most popular poets, **Roger McGough**, about the "Liverpool scene" of the 1960s, when poets and pop singers brought an authentic working class voice to bear on the subjects with which they dealt *16th*

The Cornish poet **Charles Causley** still lives in the town where he was born – Launceston. Cornish history and the wild landscape of Cornwall are important themes in Charles Causley's writing, as he explains to John Pickford *23rd*

In the fourth programme Christopher Nicholson talks to **Mollie Hunter** who sets her fantasies and fairy tales for children in the Scottish Highlands – one of the most beautiful areas in the British Isles *30th*
Mons (ex 2nd) 0315 rep 1630, Weds (ex 4th) 1115, 2315

What is History?

"History", said Henry Ford, "is bunk". Once upon a time it was just a form of story-telling, concerned with the deeds of great men and women, with the rise and fall of nations. Today it can deal just as often with the lives of ordinary people and is sometimes regarded as the sociology and the anthropology of times gone by.

Ray Miles talks to some leading historians about their work, focusing in particular on the way they have treated the Great War of 1914-18.
29th 1430 rep 30th 1830, Nov 3rd 2330

Time Remembered

There are people whose lives touch closely on history, either as participants or observers.

Greville Havenhand talks to writer and broadcaster **Wynford Vaughan Thomas**, whose memories go back to his schooldays in Swansea with Dylan Thomas, to his work as a war correspondent.
3rd 0030 rep 1215, 2045, 6th 0830

In the final programme there is an interview with distinguished American statesman, **Dean Rusk**, who was Secretary of State from 1961-1969 under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He was in charge of United States Foreign Affairs during the Cuban crisis and in the early days of the Vietnam War.
10th 0030 rep 1215, 2045, 13th 0830

Good Books

This month's selection of favourite books includes a wide range of fiction. Writer and broadcaster **Melvyn Bragg** has chosen Tolstoy's classic about adultery, *Anna Karenina Dec 31st;* novelist **Maeve Binchy** introduces *Cal* by Bernard MacLaverty, a recently published novel set in Northern Ireland *7th;* **Dr Basil Greenhill**, former director of Britain's National Maritime Museum talks about a novel of the Thirties. *Four Frightened People* by E. Arnot Robertson *14th;* and writer **Colin Wilson's** choice is an early science fiction adventure: *A Voyage to Arcturus* by David Lindsay *21st*
Sats 2015 rep Suns 1315, Mons 0215, 0925

Yusuf Islam, formerly Cat Stevens

Reflections

The Monday Interview
On Mondays throughout 1984, listeners can hear distinguished people in public life sharing their faith and experience with an interviewer. In January the guest is **Lady Stansgate**. A distinguished Congregationalist herself, with a life-time commitment to the ministry of women in the Church, and to increasing understanding between the major faiths of the world, she also describes herself as a 'professional relative', the wife and mother of two former Cabinet ministers.
Mons 0455 rep 0809, 2240

Yusuf Islam
On Saturdays there is a new series with **Yusuf Islam** (formerly the British singer and composer Cat Stevens) who embraced the Muslim faith in 1977 and suspended his career in music to "devote his life to the service of Allah".
Sats 0455, 0809, 2240

English Hours

by Henry James

London
James's description of London makes a water-colour in words. The grime is there, faithfully recorded but only as a painter might portray the blemishes on the face of a loved one *21st*

Halls and Castles
Across the middle of England the young Henry James made his pilgrimage, weaving a tapestry in words of smooth lawns, ragged battlements and crumbling doorways. The present is there in profile, the past in full face *28th*

Selected and abridged by Derek Parker. Read by **David Buck.** Producer John Cardy
From 21st Sats 0330 rep Suns 0730 rep Weds 1030

Short Takes

What connection does Noël Coward have with *The Third Man*? Why didn't Al Jolson appear as 'himself' in *The Jolson Story*? Why did *Star* never achieve the success that was hoped for? Did Humphrey Bogart *really* say "Play it again, Sam" in *Casablanca*?

The answer to these and many other questions is given in a new series with a cinematic theme. The presenter is **Roy Pickard**, who is the author of several books on the cinema, and his enthusiastic searching behind the scenes has produced some fascinating facts about some of the world's best known films.
Sats 0815 rep Suns 0530, Tues 0145

Anything for a Laugh

Richard Anthony Baker explores the world of comic songs in a series of 13 programmes.

In-laws and Science
Allan Sherman sings *Your Mother's Here to Stay*, and **Flanders and Swann** explain the laws of thermo-dynamics. The programme also features **Max Miller** and **Jake Thackray** *Dec 31st*

Folk song and the Essence of Englishness
Rambling Syd Rumpo (otherwise known as **Kenneth Williams**) sings the *Song of the Bogle Clencher*; and there are songs by **Bernard Cribbins, Peter Ustinov** and **Bea Lillie** *Jan 7th*

England, the English, and Travel
The King's Singers sing songs by Noël Coward and Flanders and Swann, and there are contributions from **Douglas Byng** and **Spike Milligan** *14th*

International Characteristics
Interpretations by **Marie Lloyd, The King's Singers, Noël Coward** and **Flanagan and Allen** *21st*

From Fatness and Food to Murder
Tessie O'Shea sings about *Two Ton Tessie*; **Spike Milligan** is *Walking out with a Mountain*; and there are murderous contributions from **The Scaffold** and **Mary Martin** *28th*
Sats 1430 rep Tues 0630, Weds 0945

A Closer Look

Vernon Scannell examines selected works by three more poets of the English tradition.

Gerard Manley Hopkins (1844-89)
Hopkins' work was first published posthumously in 1918 and did not gain critical acclaim until the 1930s. The programme looks at four poems: *Heaven-Haven, God's Grandeur, Felix Randal* and *Inversnaid*. Reader: **Paul Webster** *Dec 31st*

Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967)
Sassoon used traditional poetic form to reveal the true horror and monstrous realities of trench warfare, producing outstanding work in *The Rear Guard, Attack* and *The Dug-Out*. Reader: **John Franklyn-Robbins** *Jan 7th*

Dylan Thomas (1914-53)
Thomas was exceptionally sensitive to the possibilities and limitations of language and many of his poems experiment with the power of rhetoric, rhyme and imagery. He rarely wrote about the contemporary political world, but rather on, as he put it, "the common concerns of man" – birth, love and death. Vernon Scannell discusses two poems *And Death shall have no Dominion* and *Especially when the October Wind*. Reader: **Paul Webster** *14th*

Series producer: Fraser Steel.
Sats (ex 21st, 28th) 0330 rep Suns (ex 22nd, 29th) 0730, Weds (ex 25th) 1030

The Farming World

For more than 25 years the programme has continued to keep listeners in every part of the world up-to-date with the latest research and developments, much of which is very hard to come by from alternative sources in some areas.

Silver Jubilee year was crowned when the programme won the A.H. Boerma Award. This is the most prized award in agricultural journalism and is given biennially by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations to a journalist or journalists, who have helped to focus public attention on important aspects of the world good problem.
Tues 1840 rep Weds 1225, Thurs 0640

MUSIC When rock 'n' roll was young

Talking About Music

Antony Hopkins returns with his long-running series. In the first programme he explores **Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 27** – his last – as performed by Sir Clifford Curzon on a record issued shortly after the pianist's death *2nd*

He examines **Prokofiev's First Violin Concerto** by drawing an analogy: "If a woman can be seductive and alluring but also extremely talkative and downright nagging, the same can be said of the solo violin part in this Concerto" *9th*

He discusses "that extraordinary phenomenon, **the operatic ensemble**, when four or five singers are at it together, often expressing several conflicting emotions at once" *16th*

He takes a theme that has fascinated a succession of composers – **Paganini's 24th Caprice**, transformed in variations by Brahms, Rachmaninov, and Andrew Lloyd Webber, among others *23rd*

His final topic this month is a recently unearthed set of orchestral songs by **Britten**, written when he was only 14 – "one of the most remarkable examples of youthful genius in the history of music" *30th*

Mons 1130 rep Tues 1615, Weds 0630, Fris 0230

Arthur Rubinstein

The career of the distinguished Polish pianist Arthur Rubinstein, who died just over a year ago, spanned almost 75 years.

He made his formal concert debut at the age of 12 and soon after began giving regular recitals throughout Europe. As a young man he championed the works of a number of contemporary composers including the Brazilian Villa-Lobos. However, it is for his interpretations of the romantic repertoire that he will chiefly be remembered and in particular, the music of Chopin and Brahms.

Fortunately, Rubinstein was a prolific recording artist and it is from this extensive legacy that the material for this series of 13 programmes is drawn.

Mons 0815 rep Tues 0530, Weds 1945

Edward Elgar: The Making of a Composer

Jerrold Northrop Moore, biographer of Elgar and presenter of this series, writes:

Elgar is often said to be England's greatest composer. But I never know how to compare one composer with another in this way: it almost always comes down to matters of personal preference. Enjoying Elgar implies no disservice to Byrd, or Purcell, or Britten. In this series of 13 programmes, I shall try to set Elgar the man into the context of his world, and show how he used his experience to write music which would go beyond his own time and place.

Weds 1345 rep Thurs 0945, Fris 1830

London's Concert Tradition

Five programmes this month present a picture of concert life in Victorian London.

Mendelssohn at the Philharmonic: His London debut, in which he conducted the British premiere of his first symphony, caused a sensation *Dec 31st*

Wagner's London Season: His four months as conductor of the Philharmonic Society left audiences perplexed and critics sharply divided *Jan 7th*

Classical Monday 'Pops': "Bach interwoven with Spohr and Beethoven..." a concert series was immortalised by W.S. Gilbert in *The Mikado 14th*

The London Symphony Concerts: A programme of 1893; as reviewed by George Bernard Shaw *21st*

An Early 'Prom': A concert from Henry Wood's second season of 1896 *28th*

Sats 1400 rep Tues 2130, Thurs 0330

Buddy Holly rocks back the clock

Concert Hall

The Barber of Seville

For New Year's day, BBC World Service presents a selection of highlights from **Rossini's** sparkling comic opera, with Thomas Allen as Figaro and Agnes Baltsa as Rosina. The conductor is Neville Marriner with the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields *1st 1515*

Rachmaninov the Symphonist

Rachmaninov: Symphony No.3 in A minor. Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam is conducted by Bernard Haitink *8th 1515*

A Haydn Concert

Symphony No.38 in C. L'Estro Armonico is directed by Derek Solomons; Piano Concerto No.11 in D, with Steven Lubin (piano). Ransom Wilson conducts the Mozartean Players *15th 1515*

"Hast thou considered my servant Job?"

A performance of **Vaughan Williams'** great score written to accompany a scenario based on Blake's illustrations to the book of Job. The London Symphony Orchestra is conducted by Sir Adrian Boult *22nd 1515*

A Visit to Bournemouth

Sullivan: Overture to The Yeomen of the Guard; **Vaughan Williams:** Fantasia on Greensleeves; **Stanford:** Song of the Sea (with Benjamin Luxon, baritone); **Walton:** Crown Imperial March. Norman Del Mar & Sir Vivian Dunn conduct the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra. *29th 1575*

The Tone Poets

A span of some 80 years, roughly 1850 to 1930, covers the great days of the tone poem, from Liszt to Sibelius. This corresponds with the period of the orchestra's greatest growth, in virtuosity and colour as well as size. But the pictorial idea in music goes back a good deal further, and so in this series **Stephen Dogson** begins his survey with such pieces as *The Cries of London* and Scheidt's *Battle* pieces, before moving on to the romantic high noon of Sibelius, Smetana and Richard Strauss – days when the tone poets ruled the concert halls of Europe.

Mons 1430 rep Tues 1030, Fris 0630

The Bach Family

Next year promises to be a momentous year, musically speaking. 1985 sees the 300th anniversaries of Bach, Handel, Schütz, and Scarlatti. As a prelude to the celebrations involving the great J. S. himself, **Lionel Salter** presents a series of 13 programmes exploring the music of his many musical relatives, including several members of his immediate family.

Suns 0430 rep Weds 0215, Fris 0815

Rock Back the Clock

Bob Kilbey returns to the World Service with a weekly series outlining the impact and influence of the legendary rock 'n' rollers who changed the course of popular music in the 1950s.

From Bill Haley and early Elvis Presley – who was only shown from the waist up on American T.V. in case his gyrating hips caused a sexual revolution – through giants like Buddy Holly and Eddie Cochran, to Britain's own Cliff Richard and Marty Wilde; these were the rockers who created the century's most exciting teenage art form.

Each programme concentrates on a different act and features the ageless rock 'n' roll hits, together with some fascinating background on the artists. This month: **Elvis Presley** *2nd;* **The Everly Brothers** *9th;* **Cliff Richard** *16th;* **Connie Francis** *23rd;* **Buddy Holly and the Crickets** *30th*

Mons 0145 rep Tues 0430, Weds 1015, Fris 0730

Let There Be Drums

There are many different sounds around in contemporary popular music but they all have one thing in common – a beat and a percussive rhythm. A new series, which each week features one of the world's top drummers, starts this month on BBC World Service.

Richard Burgess – himself a noted drummer, musician and record producer – looks at a variety of percussionists and international rhythm-smiths from the worlds of jazz and rock music, including such famous names as **Buddy Rich, Billy Cobham, Ginger Baker** and Brazilian super-percussionist **Airto Moreira.**

Sats 0430 rep Tues 1945, Weds 0730

A Talent to Amuse

Sheridan Morley takes a lighthearted look at the loves, hates, enthusiasms and beliefs of **Noël Coward**, one of this century's greatest entertainers.

In 13 programmes he presents a cavalcade of Coward's life as reflected in some of the 300 songs he wrote for himself and others to sing and record. This month:

The First Noël *3rd;* **Noël on the Past** *10th;* **Noël and the Twenties** *17th;* **Noël and Gertie** *24th,* **Noël on England** *31st*

Sats 0730 rep Mons 1615, 2315

After Hours

How do great musicians relax? It seems that many of them choose to go on making music, but perhaps in an unexpected style. For instance, classical violinist **Itzhak Perlman** plays Scott Joplin, soprano **Elly Ameling** sings *Autumn Leaves,* the cellists of the Berlin Philharmonic play Lennon and McCartney songs, and concert pianist **Shura Cherkassky** plays boogie woogie. For this new series, **Robin Ray** has searched through the gramophone library to find those moments when musicians have been caught recording "After Hours".

From 22nd Suns 1900 rep Tues 0815, 2315, Fris 0530

Jazz Score

Each week a panel of celebrated jazz musicians and enthusiasts takes part in a light-hearted quiz, which is liberally spiced with jazz reminiscences. The chairman is **Benny Green.** Panellists this month are:

George Chisholm, Peter Clayton, Digby Fairweather and **John Turner** *Dec 31st;* **Humphrey Lyttelton, George Melly, Jack Parnell** and **Ronnie Scott** *Jan 7th, 14th;* Guest chairman – **Peter Clayton.** Panel: **Beryl Bryden, Digby Fairweather** and **Humphrey Lyttelton** *21st, 28th*

Sats 0830 rep Suns 1830, Mons 1215, 2330

LISTENER INSIGHTS ON PROGRAMMING

AUSTRALIA (Richard E Wood, Abha, Sa'udi Arabia) RA noted 1535 UTC Dec 14 on 7205 & 9770 w/ letterbox show in English telling a listener in India that they "do not play requests." Why must RA be such a negative station? Why must it say "no" to its listeners? It doesn't play requests, doesn't broadcast to North America or Europe anymore (despite coming near the top in NAm SW station popularity polls, e.g. 3rd in the SPEEDX poll announced in Dec), has cancelled its favorite program SPECTRUM, etc. The Australian government should establish a royal commission to investigate the bureaucratic negativism of Radio Australia.

ENGLISH SERVICE Program Guide — RADIO AUSTRALIA — 6 NOV 83 — 5 MAR 84

MUSIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMS

EVERY DAY:
WORLD NEWS – Every hour on the hour (Duration 10 minutes)
WORLD AND PACIFIC NEWS (10 minutes) – 0900, 1000, 1800, 1900, 2000 UTC on frequencies directed to the Pacific.
AUSTRALIA NEWS (10 minutes) – 0130, 0430, 0830, 1230, 1630, 1830, 2030, 2230 UTC.

MONDAY TO FRIDAY:
FOUR CORNERS – an in-depth look at international issues – 1810, 2010, 2210, 0010, 0210, 1210 UTC.
AUSTRALIAN INSIGHT – 1110, 1310, 1510, 1710, 1910, 2310 UTC.
STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT – 0110, 0810, 1128, 1410 (except Fridays during Parliamentary sittings), 1610, 2110 UTC.

WEEKLY:
THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT (during Parliamentary sittings) – Friday 1410, 1810, 2010, 2210 UTC.
AUSTRALIAN EDITORIAL OPINION – Saturday 0210, 0410, 1110, 1310 UTC.
BUSINESS WORLD – Sunday 0310, 0510, 1110, 1310 UTC.
REPORT FROM ASIA – Sunday 0110, 0410, 0710, 1210, UTC.

MONDAY TO FRIDAY, YOUR HOSTS:
1900-2330 UTC – Rick Dowling
2330-0400 UTC – Barry Clarke
0400-0900 UTC – Rob Hoskin
0910-1100 UTC – SOUNDABOUT with Suzanne Dowling
1100-1500 UTC – Barry Seeber
1500-1900 UTC – Peter Cavanagh

ARTS NEWS
Events and happenings in the Australian Art arena, presented by Claire Colyer. Mon 1412, 1612, Tues 0330, 0610.

AUSTRALIA FAIR
Tim Cousens talks to people about popular Australian exports to the world. Alternate weeks. Mon 0110, Thurs 2112, Fri 0730.

AUSTRALIAN CONCERT HALL
A weekly programme of fine music featuring Australian musicians and composers, arranged and presented by Don Taylor. Fri. 0530, 1430.

AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY STYLE
Eric Scott presents a roundup of the Country and Western Music Scene in Australia. Sun 1930, 2230. Mon 0530.

AUSTRALIAN INVENTOR
Keith Smith reports on new Australian inventions. Tue 1412, 1612. Wed 0330, 0610.

AUSTRALIAN TOP HITS
The most popular sounds around Australia. Sun 0910 – 1100.

BILL BELCHER'S BAND BAZAAR
The best of band music from around the world. Sat 2230. Thurs 0530.

BOOKS AND PUBLISHING
Geraldine Court looks at contemporary Australian publishing. Sat 0730, 1430, 1730. Sun 0330.

CALLING ANTARCTICA
With Mary Adams. Fri 0300 (11885 kHZ), 0400 (15240 kHZ), 0915 (6045 kHZ).

DUNSTAN'S DIARY
A lighthearted account of the past seven days, as seen through the eyes of Melbourne journalist, Keith Dunstan. Sat 0510, 1510, 1910, 2310.

INTERNATIONAL TOP HITS
John Anderson plays the most popular hits around the world. Sat 0910 – 1100.

JAZZ AUSTRALIA
Jim McLeod plays the finest of Australian Jazz. Tue 0530. Wed 1430.

KALEIDOSCOPE
Insights into various unusual aspects of life in Australia. Tue 2112. Wed 0730.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
A selection of the more interesting or amusing letters that have appeared in the Australian press this week. Thur 1412, 1612. Fri 0330, 0610.

MUSEUM PIECES
Keith Smith has been visiting some of Australia's many museums, large and small, and brings out of Australia's past stories which his researches have brought to light. Nov 12 1983 to Jan 16 1984 – Fri 2112. Sat 0330. Sun 1710, 2112. Mon 0730.

(via Kraig W Krist, VA)

MUSIC SHOWCASE
Lawrie Bruce introduces some of the best Australian light music. Sun 1530, Wed 0530.

PROFILE
Australians speak about their lives and work. Sat 0610, 1210, 1810.

SATURDAY SPORTS
On the spot reports and commentaries from the major sporting events around Australia. 0100-0630 UTC on 17715 kHZ and 15240 kHZ.

SPORTING RESULTS
Sat – Thur 2130, Mon – Fri 0310, 0845, 1350. Sat 1130.

SPORTS MAGAZINE
Fri 1612. Sat 2112. Sun 0610.

SPORTS WORLD
The development of various sports in Australia is reviewed in this series by V.M. Chakrapany. Alternate weeks. Mon 0110, Thurs 2112. Fri 0730.

TALKBACK
A weekly program for DXers and short-wave listeners everywhere. Host Barry Seeber brings you feedback on how to improve your signal reception, and brings news of communication developments from this part of the world. Sat 1610. Sun 0210, 0730, 2110.

THE BODY PROGRAMME
Produced by the ABC Science Unit. Mon 2112. Tue 0730.

THE WEEK IN SCIENCE
With Radio Australia's Brendon Telfer. Sun 1410, 1610. Mon 0330, 0610.

THIS AUSTRALIA
Documentary series about life, culture and industry in Australia. From Jan 21, Fri 2112. Sat 0330. Sun 1710, 2112. Mon 0730.

WORDS AND MUSIC
A review of music making around the country. Fri 2112. Thurs 0730.

YOU ASKED FOR IT
You ask the questions and Dennis Gibbons and Desley Blanch try to answer them. Wed 1612. Thu 0330, 0610. Sun 0010.

(Peter Barnett, Controller, R. Australia, Dec. 2 form letter to Bruce M Tindall, Chapel Hill NC) Although the rumour seems to have got around that Radio Australia was intending to reduce its service to North America, this is not in fact the case. The signals which have reached our many listeners in that continent have always been directed in the first instance to the Pacific. Until our transmitters are further upgraded, the quality of the signal arriving in North America will continue to be less predictably reliable than we would wish, but this has been the case for a number of years now. In our latest schedule, the frequencies to which listeners in North America should tune, are set out, and with this as a guide, we hope you have as much success in hearing our programmes, as you have in past years.

gh: Why the sudden demotion of the NAm service, then? Still using 50 kW transmitters on 9580, 15320 and 17795--or are they axually running at reduced power? A 10 kW Pacific svc on 15160 is also given.

BELGIUM (via Kraig W Krist) BRT has made a few changes in its English program schedule effective Jan. 1, viz.: Mon FOCUS, SPORTS REPORT, PARLIAMENTARY CHRONICLE, REGIONAL COOKING. Tue FOCUS, QUESTIONS & ANSWERS, P O BOX 26. Wed FOCUS, CULTURAL REPORT, RADIO WORLD. Thu FOCUS, A WAY THROUGH FLANDERS, QSL-CARDS/STAMPS. Fri FOCUS, PERISCOPE/GOVERNING BELGIUM, INDUSTRY & TECHNOLOGY. Sat CULTURAL REPORT, PEOPLE IN SPORTS, P O BOX 26. Sun MUSIC BOX, RADIO WORLD. Mon-Fri 1400-1445 17610 21815, Mon-Sat 1915-2000 & Sun 1910-1930 15590 5895, Daily 2200-2245 9900 5895. Daily 0030-0115 5910 9925. NAm frequencies: 17610, 5910.

C A N A D A (John Pascoe, Arlington WA) The CBC highlights are appreciated here. IDEAS is an excellent, thought-provoking series--it should be fit into the RCI schedule. [9:05 pm local on AM & FM]

IDEAS

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
JAN. 1 GEORGE ORWELL: A RADIO BIOGRAPHY. IDEAS begins Orwell's prophetic 1984 with an informal and revealing adventure story exploring the mental and physical world of that paradoxical, rather mysterious author, and the tumultuous **JAN. 8** eras that shaped him and his philosophy. Participating in this feast of images and ideas is Orwell himself, through his books, essays, letters and diaries, and the voices of 85 men and women who knew him. A great part of the program **JAN. 15** focuses on little-known influences on his life, and intimate facets of his personality. With George Woodcock, Orwell's friend and biographer, as host, and actor Barry Morse as Orwell. The series will examine classics such as **JAN. 22** *Animal Farm* and *1984* but will also delve into less well known areas of Orwell's work, such as treatises on socialism and patriotism. It will include previously unpublished letters from Orwell and reminiscences from friends **JAN. 29** and acquaintances who have until now remained silent about Orwell. *Steve Wadhams, CBC producer*	**JAN. 2** OUT OF WORK. The last decade has seen ever-increasing rates of unemployment throughout the world, particularly in the advanced industrial countries. Even with economic recovery, unemployment may hover permanently around the 10% **JAN. 9** mark – twice the rate we've come to accept as normal. This will affect every aspect of our lives – the demand for products, personal esteem, the stability of our society. Can we accommodate permanently higher rates of unemployment? *Should* **JAN. 16** we? We'll hear from people in business, government, labor, and the university about the options facing us if indeed there will be less work to go around. *Jan Federowicz, Ottawa historian* **JAN. 23** REACTORS, COMPUTERS AND MEGA-PROJECTS. The CANDU pressure-tube rupture, energy megaproject "bankruptcies", and computer crime... an inquiry into hasty technological scale-up.	**JAN. 3** LEON TROTSKY: HIS IDEAS REFUSE TO DIE (1879 – 1940) A famous Russian messianic revolutionary, Leon Trotsky was co-architect with Lenin of the 1917 Russian Revolution, and is still a focus for Communists who **JAN. 10** seek a new beginning. The series assesses the quality of Trotsky's political concepts, and offers samples of his extensive writings on politics, history, art and literature. They will emphasize particularly his opposition to Stalin's counter-**JAN. 17** revolution, the debacle of the Kronstadt Insurrection, and Trotsky's exile in Mexico, where he was murdered by Soviet agents. Part I: Trotsky and the Tsar, 1879 – 1917. Part II: Trotsky and Stalin, 1917 – 1929. Part III: Trotsky in Exile, 1929 – **JAN. 24** 1940. Part IV: Trotsky and Society, 1940 to the present. *Winner of the 1981 best documentary writer award for Jurgen Hesse, Vancouver freelance writer and broadcaster*	**JAN. 4** SIMONE WEIL: THE AFFLICTED GENIUS OF FRANCE. Philosopher, political activist, teacher, social critic and mystic, Simone Weil inspired and outraged a generation of thinkers and activists, both within and outside official **JAN. 11** structures of church, academy and state. Few figures of our time have provoked such extreme responses, but then few have engaged their age with the passion and integrity of Simone Weil. The series examines her life and thought, **JAN. 18** her contributions to political analysis, anthropology, religion, and education. Interviews with people who knew her, worked with her, admired her, or were infuriated with her, contribute to this portrait. Weil's lucid and incisive *Oppression and Liberty* ranks **JAN. 25** with Emma Goldman's writings as an analysis of anarchism and human liberty in a stirring examination of the struggle for individual freedom. *Michael Higgins, writer and broadcaster*	**JAN. 5** VOX, a series about the human voice. Part I: Singers: the outer extremes are stratospheric and abysmal. Includes soloists and choirs... popular, classical, secular, religious... the voice of the modern era. Part II: Spoken Performance: From politicians **JAN. 12** and other performers we'll hear the spoken word used and misused. Excerpts from great acting performances, literary readings, humorous monologues and public addresses. Part III: Voices from the Past: Since the invention of Thomas **JAN. 19** Edison's talking machine we've been capturing voices. You'll hear great singers, actors and important public persons such as Queen Victoria. Part IV: Miscellany: a pot pourri of fascinating oddities. Includes law (voice prints), medicine **JAN. 26** (laryngectomy), technology (audio treatment of vocal sound), and show-business (impersonators). *John Reeves, CBC producer and writer*
	JAN. 30 WHAT IS MONEY? Where did it come from? Where is it taking us? We'll look at the past, present and future of this elusive commodity. *Alex MacDonald, freelance journalist*	**JAN. 31**		

gh: Better enjoy it while we can; front-page story in Dec. 9 Toronto Globe & Mail (via Doug Copeland & Molly Blake) says a 2-year official study of CBC advises it to cater more to 18-35-year-olds, with 'less elitist' programs.

(Ted Holman, Minneapolis MN) RCI gets the highest marks with me for interesting programming with a light humourous touch, particularly the Sunday MAILBAG program on the African service. And listening to the Sunday European service MAILBAG makes me feel a part of one big RCI family/fraternity (although I wince at how they pronounce some of the Scandinavian names).

C H I N A Radio Beijing Features for January 1984

1 -- LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: Hello, 1984 - special New Year program with listener participation
2 -- A Get-together with R.B. staff (repeat 12/31)
3 -- LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: (repeat of January 1)
6 -- THE LAND & THE PEOPLE: names of ethnic groups
7 -- MUSIC FROM CHINA: Pipa concerto "Ambush from All Sides"
8 -- CHINA ANTHOLOGY: key stages in the history of Chinese ceramics; LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: national flag and anthem of China; Yellow wine; Chinese postage stamps
10 -- TRAVEL TALK: West German tourist Heinz Spreitz on his boat trip on the Changjiang
12 -- CULTURE IN CHINA: a music society of middle school students
13 -- PROFILE: Dai Hongxiang, international prize-winning violin producer
14 -- MUSIC FROM CHINA: Mobile song and dance troupes from Inner Mongolia
15 -- LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: Old-folks' homes in China; the age of retirement, pension and medical coverage for the elderly; ceremonies at childbirth
17 -- TRAVEL TALK: Canadian journalist Shona Macdougall on her visit to Qingdao
20 -- PROFILE: Wu Huinan, private teacher in tailoring
22 -- CHINA ANTHOLOGY: Traditional seal-engraving craftsmanship; LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: the 3 most beautiful places in China; types of vehicles sold in China; government's attitude towards luxury items like TV sets, stereos and radios; when did R.B. start
26 -- CULTURE IN CHINA: Two children's stories
27 -- THE LAND & THE PEOPLE: Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, home of songs and(contd.)

dances
28 -- MUSIC FROM CHINA: Chinese plucked instruments
29 -- LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: Education opportunities for Chinese children; weather in China; Chinese musical instruments

C U B A (Juan Carlos Codina, Lima, Peru) The 25th of October, due to yankee aggression on Grenada, R. Habana Cuba was hrd from 1645 carrying the South, Central & North American service in Spanish on frequencies normally used for the Mediterranean, giving accounts of the heroic defense of the Cuban internationalists there. Still only announcing 15155 & 11725 but also on 15525, 17690 and 11760. Reports on the fighting came about every 15 minutes. After 2200 the Quechua service frequency of 15525 and the Guaraní 9770 also stayed with Spanish. This shows that RHC can change its schedule for emergencies. Also the night service was extended to 0710 to accomodate the press conference of Fidel Castro, with 7425 only staying on. Later, on the 26th when all frequencies opened, there was a program of revolutionary songs and news from the battlefield. The speaker during all this special programming was Orlando Castellanos, the excellent host of FORMALMENTE INFORMAL. Also included on this program were commentaries from progressive personalities throughout the world about the yankee aggression against this tiny and defenseless country. This scheme of transmissions was maintained on the 27th, and I think these were in parallel with all Cuban domestic stations. On the 28th, normal scheduling and programming resumed. It is interesting to see how the supposedly 'non-biased' and 'non governmental' BBC tried during all the crisis to justify the criminal yankee aggression, with lies, sometimes, and with omissions and distortions at other times. For example, on the 27th they said that "the Cubans had taken captive the governor general", of course, a lie. Also that day, they said "1000 Cubans were fighting in the jungle". The following day, instead of 1000, there were 200. And of course, later it was clear that after the heroic battle in the airport, no Cubans were fighting; instead, the Grenadian people were fighting the aggressors in the jungle. All this shows how imperialist countries think about the truth, and that when progressive countries jam their transmissions, they have all the right to do so.

gh: It saddens me that you see this in such black and white terms. In fact, Grenada was a pawn in the E/W (or N/S) struggle. While I do not condone U.S. intervention anywhere, I don't condone Cuban intervention either, and do not believe that I am being lied to by the numerous press reports post-invasion that the overwhelming majority of the Grenadians welcomed the "yanqui aggressors". I am more baffled by the retaliatory axion of another subscRIBer and contRIButor, Michiel Schaay in the Netherlands, who immediately withdrew from distribution one of his utility books dealing with U.S. military communications monitoring. I had never considered the book to be in homage to the U.S. mili-

[non] C U B A (Miami Herald, Dec. 9 and Dec. 3, both via Mike Cooper, Atlanta)

Radio Marti set to air in January

MIAMI HERALD 12/3/83

By GEOFFREY TOMB
Herald Political Writer

Radio Marti, the long-awaited station that will broadcast news to Cuba, should go on the air by the end of January, Sen. Howard Baker (R., Tenn.) predicted in Miami Thursday.

Baker, the Senate majority leader, added that "it might be a good idea" if President Reagan, whose earliest job was as a radio announcer and who likes the format, makes the first broadcast.

The station, similar to the Voice of America, will have studios in Washington but will have a broadcast antenna located in the northern Keys, some 90 miles from the shores of Cuba, where it will direct a flow of news, sports and world information.

Baker helped push the measure through Congress over the opposition of some who saw it as politically disruptive and subject to jamming by Fidel Castro's government.

Radio Marti service may start in spring

MIAMI HERALD 12/3/83 Comes

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Voice of America has created a task force to organize Radio Marti and plans to announce next month an inaugural broadcast date for the international radio service to Cuba, VOA Director Kenneth Tomlinson says.

Hawkins

President Reagan signed legislation last week to start the news, editorial and entertainment broadcasts to Cuba under VOA with a $10-million budget for 1984.

Tomlinson declined to discuss a specific date for the first broadcast, saying only that it has "virtually our highest priority."

High-level VOA sources said Radio Marti may not begin broadcasting until spring.

Sen. Paula Hawkins (R., Fla.), Radio Marti's principal sponsor in the Senate, said after approval of the project last summer that she hoped the service could be on the air by Christmas. Cuban exiles had wanted the first broadcasts to begin Jan. 28, the birthday of Cuban independence hero Jose Marti, for whom the service is named.

Tomlinson blamed the delay in service on requirements that must be met in regard to hiring practices, quality standards and security clearance procedures.

The organizational task force is headed by William Marsh, who once worked for Radio Free Europe and until recently served as chief of general VOA news operations, and Seth Corpsey, VOA's policy director and a onetime Fortune magazine journalist and speechwriter for Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Neither Marsh nor Corpsey will remain with Radio Marti once it's on the air, Tomlinson said.

"This is temporary, voluntary duty on their part. In this way we get the best people we have and on the other hand guarantee that you don't have people making a place for themselves or for their friends in the structure."

Tomlinson said that Marsh and Corpsey recently visited Miami to begin a search for possible candidates for the service among the Cuban exiles involved in news and entertainment there. Tomlinson said no one has been hired, but advertising for positions will begin soon.

Another important element in the programming plans, said Tomlinson, will be entertainment. "After all," he said, "the greatest Cuban performers are not in Havana today and certainly we are not going to waste this resource."

Tomlinson said that many Cuban exile entertainers in Miami have offered to perform free for Radio Marti. "I'm told we have a lot of volunteers," he said.

tary, but instead a valuable faxual reference. Indeed with the U.S. bent on intervention elsewhere, it would seem that interest in eavesdropping on military communications would increase--and such monitoring would not necessarily be in the best interests of the U.S. military. By withdrawing the book, Michiel seems to have played into their hands. Such are the risks of hasty over-reaction.

B U L G A R I A (via Kraig W Krist, VA) Schedule received Dec. 16: English to Europe and North America effective Oct. 31: 0000-0100 9700 11720; 0400-0500 7115; 0730-0800 9700 11720; 1930-2000 6070 11720; 2130-2200 6070 7115 9665; 2230-2330 9700 11720. [Analphabetism required in order to directly reproduce their schedule]

FEATURE PROGRAMME GUIDE

MONDAY
1. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
2. SPORTS ROUND-UP

TUESDAY
1. LIFESTYLE
2. AMONG THE PEOPLE – 2nd and 4th week
3. CULTURAL OUTLOOK – 1st and 3rd week

WEDNESDAY
1. THE SOCIALIST WORLD OF TODAY
2. YOUTH CORNER
3. ACROSS THE MAP OF BULGARIA – 1st and 3rd week
4. STAMP SLOT – 2nd and 4th week

THURSDAY
1. MOSAIC OF FACTS ABOUT BULGARIA
2. MIDWEEK MAILBAG

FRIDAY
1. FROM FRIDAY TO FRIDAY – Programme Guide for the Following Week
2. DX-PROGRAMME
3. LISTENERS' CORNER
   – News from the Science World
   – Nature Almanac
   – Hobby Time
   – Letter from Sofia

SATURDAY
1. TOPICAL STUDIO and POP HOUR – 1st week
2. THE OLD TREASURE BOOK and CLASSICAL MUSIC REVIEW 2nd week
3. TOPICAL STUDIO and BULGARIAN FOLK – 3rd week
4. A NIGHT IN THE OPERA and SCANNING THE PAGES – 4th week

SUNDAY
1. ANSWERING YOUR LETTERS
2. RADIO SOFIA MAGAZINE PROGRAMMES:
   – Walks and Talks, Sights and Sounds in and around Sofia
   – Spectrum
   – Youth Magazine
   – Cultural Life

F I N L A N D (Ted Holman, Minneapolis MN) Radio Finland has a great idea for getting listener feedback - If you would like to remain on our mailing list, then please fill out and return the enclosed questionnaire! (I did, and was surprised to hear my enclosed letter read on AIRMAIL). It's a good thing that some stations solicit listener feedback and that we, the listeners, have the opportunity to tell them what we think they are doing right, and what we think they could improve on. Too many stations are still stuck on the 'facts and figures' approach to telling us about their countries, instead of using a lighter approach with human interest angles.

F R A N C E (via Kraig W Krist, VA; and Russ Herman, PA) PARIS CALLING AFRICA features: Mon FRENCH PRESS and SPORTS ON MONDAY. Tue GUEST or THIRD WORLD and TURNTABLE/AGRICULTURE/DEVELOPMENT/YOUR QUESTIONS. Wed ARTS IN FRANCE, THE PRESS ON AFRICA, SPORTS SPECIAL. Thu P O BOX 9516 and LITERATURE/ECONOMY/HEALTH/LAND OF FRANCE. Fri MADE IN FRANCE, DRUMBEAT. Sat SPOTLIGHT ON AFRICA, FOCUS ON FRANCE. Sun YAFI and POB 9516, AFRICAN INSIGHT. At 1600-1700 UTC on 21685 21620 21580 17795 17620 15315 15300 6175 kHz.

G R E N A D A (Reuter, St. George's, Nov. 18, by Robert Block, via Ray Terlaga, WPKN) [Tho now outdated with the resumption of Radio Grenada Dec. 9, this should be of considerable historical interest] SPICE ISLAND RADIO--The Only Show in Town. Mounted on the back of a dark green US Navy truck is a one-room radio studio. It is the home of Spice Island Radio, the only show in Grenada. For five hours a day, Spice Island Radio fills the local airwaves with a variety of music, announcements and news. "This is Spice Island Radio," says the radio's sign-on statement. "We broadcast daily to keep you informed and to provide assistance. We will be a consistent source of factual information. We will tell you the truth and bring you the facts as we learn them. They may be favorable or unfavorable but we will tell you the truth." The Grenadian announcer's voice gives the radio a Caribbean flavor but the station is, for all practical purposes, owned and operated by the US Navy. The mobile studio, two generators and a towering relay antenna are parked at the rear of the unfinished Point Salines airport where several thousand US troops landed during the US invasion of Grenada on October 25.

Spice Island Radio is the only radio station on Grenada. The last station, Radio Free Grenada, owned and operated by the country's former leftwing government, was bombed by US fighter planes in the first hours of the invasion. The station was the idea of the US Army's Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) section, which has based almost 100 people in Grenada since the invasion. PSYOPS is in charge of US propaganda on the 133-square-mile island. The officer in charge of the 12-man Navy team running Spice Island Radio, Lt. Richard Ezzel, said the station's early broadcasts were an important factor in calming people's fears and preparing Grenadians to welcome the invasion as a rescue mission

The radio's first broadcasts called on Grenadian soldiers to lay down their arms and surrender to U.S. troops. It gave amnesty announcements to the Grenadian soldiers despite the fact that many were

later rounded up and imprisoned. "We wanted to save lives," Ezzel said.

Since the invasion, the radio has been the main news link between Grenada's caretaker government and the people. It runs an average of 15 minutes of news and public service announcements every hour on the half hour. Although the 12 members of the Navy staff working with the radio are trained broadcast journalists, they do not go out and gather news, they said. Most news comes from the government, wire service reports and sometimes from old newspapers flown in from nearby Barbados.

Ezzel said that one of the radio's biggest scoops was who won the final game of baseball's World Series, although the game was 'old news' elsewhere by the time of the invasion. None of Spice Island Radio's news is written by PSYOPS, Ezzel said, and neither was it running propaganda. Some of the news was critical of the US, including reaxion to the invasion by Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

The radio equipment and personnel were brought in from Norfolk, Virginia, where the army was looking for someone to replace Radio Free Grenada. They found the only group prepared to run a radio station was the Navy, Ezzel said. After landing there, the Navy team recruited two local announcers, now paid by the Grenadian government, to be the on-air voices of the station, broadcasting at 990 kHz. "The people were used to listening to that frequency so we decided it would be the most natural place to start," said Ezzel. "When we first came down we were told to play nothing but reggae and calypso music. Later we found out the people did not want to hear reggae but wanted more rock'n'roll and country music." Earlier this week the White House announced that some 2300 US combat groops would be out of Grenada before Christmas. But the Navy said it will stay here with Spice Island Radio until the government is able to start its own radio station. "Until then we will be here running our radio station," Ezzel said.

(Rone Tempest, Los Angeles Times, via Greensburg PA Tribune-Review, Nov. 20, via Rufus Jordan, Pgh) In the hours before the American invasion of Grenada, a powerful new radio station began broadcasting from a US Navy ship somewhere in the Caribbean Sea. In Spanish, it asked Cubans on the island to give themselves up. In English, it asked Grenadians to open up their homes and help the friendly invaders find opposing soldiers. A review of a tape said to have been made of the broadcast disclosed at least one inaccuracy: "A British destroyer is on the way to assist in the rescue effort." Since then, the PSYOPS unit, commanded by Lt. Col. Jimmy Ashworth, created a pro-American radio station, dropped leaflets from helicopters, etc. [This initial transmission was reportedly on 1580 kHz].

H A I T I (Tim Hendel, Miami FL, Dec. 16) I have been observing 4VEH on 4930. Mornings and evenings it has just about the strongest signal on the 60 meter band, with the exception of Mayak [4765] from Cuba. This evening about 7 pm I was walking along the street with my Panasonic RF085 in my hand getting a very listenable signal. Here are some program observations, times UTC.

1000 sign-on, with Haitian national anthem, after a few minutes of music and the 5-note "Amazing Grace" interval signal. Most programs are in Creole, but some are in standard French, including some pre-recorded religious and cultural programs. This evening I heard a program on science supplied by Voice of America French section. 1130, program of personal messages, in Creole. This would be a good program to tape for any Haitian friends, if you wish to give them a touch of home.

2200 or 2230 to 2300, program in Spanish, from their alternate 1030 mediumwave channel. The French and Creole are on 840. 2300 & 0100 news in French. It is noteworthy that these news bulletins, on the evenings when I have listened, contain only international news, NOTHING at all about Haiti.

0000, English lesson; 0300 sign-off, with vocal version of national anthem. I am going to write to the station and ask how much power they are using. Their signal is very strong, and if the antenna from Cape Haitien were directed so as to favor the rest of the country, you would expect it to be beaming away from this area. In fact, here in Miami 4VEH is audible throughout the day, though not with a signal good enough for actual listening.

Here are the words to the first verse of the Haitian national anthem, which is called "La Dessalinienne: "Pour le pays, pour les ancêtres, marchons unis, marchons unis / Dans nos rangs point de traîtres / Du sol soyons seuls maîtres / Marchons unis, marchons unis, pour le pays, pour les ancêtres / Marchons, Marchons, Marchons unis, pour le pays, pour les ancêtres.

I R A N (via Kirk Allen, Ponca City OK) V. of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 9022 & 9765 kHz, in English at 1930-2030, sent this schedule: Sat WORLD IN THE PRECEDING WEEK. Sun GLOBAL ARROGANCE IN CRISIS; GETTING TO KNOW ISLAM AND THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION. Mon REVOLUTIONS IN BLOSSOM. Tue BUDS OF FREEDOM. Wed ANALYSIS OF THE TRUE CHARACTER OF WESTERN RADIO STATIONS. Thu BUDS AND HOPES (Socio-economic progress of the Islamic Rep. of Iran). Fri LISTENERS' SPECIAL.

J A P A N (via John H Bruckner, NJ) Radio Japan Features for January 1984. NEW YEAR SPECIAL programs (General & Regional Services): Jan 1, Japan Strives Towards a More Open Society; A Proposition for the 21st Century. Jan 3, 1984-the World Today. Jan 4, An Image of the Future in the World. Jan 6, Cooperation Among Countries Surrounding the Pacific Ocean; The Elderly: A Burden, or a Blessing? Jan 10, Part I: Our Dream of Longevity Has Come True, But... Jan 11, Part II: Making the Best Use of the Remaining Years. Jan 12, Putting Japan on the Diplomatic Map. Jan 13, The Political Road Ahead. Jan 14, Peace -- Japan's Part in It. (Subject to change). (continued)

JAPAN TODAY, Wed: Jan 18, The New Brain Drain in Private Enterprise (competition for specialists among different Japanese companies). Jan 25, 24 Hours at Narita International Airport (immigration especially heavy in January). ONE IN A HUNDRED MILLION, Tue: Jan 17, A Pioneer in Scientific Analysis of the Human Voice (Matsumi Suzuki, voice print identifier in KAL plane shootdown, Aquino assassination cases). Jan 24, In the Spotlight Today [i.e., TBA]. SCIENCE & INDUSTRY JOURNAL (Wed in General, Fri Regional): Jan 11 (not on 13th due to special new year pgm), The Household Electrical Appliance Industry's Amazing Recovery (thanks to recovery of US economy). Jan 18 & 20, Business in the Future Run by Mechatronics (automated supermarket in Yokohama). Jan 25 & 27, Industries Geared to the Utmost Limits (such as nongravitational environment production, i.e. space).

OUR HERITAGE, Tue Regional, Sat Euro, Sun General: About Edo Period (17-19 Century) Arts & Crafts--First Week, Edo Craftsmen and Their Technical Skills; The Era of Craftsmen. Second Week, Techniques Which Supported Japan's Modernization; both with Mr Teijiro Muramatsu, Tokyo University Professor; Third Week, Pottery - Beauty of Glazed Pieces and Enameled Ware, with Mr. Seizo Hayashiya, Tokyo National Museum on the work of Kenzan and Ninsei. Fourth Week, Kimono - Yuzen Process of Dyeing Textiles, with Mr. Tetsuro Kitamura of Kyoritsu Women's College, in Tokyo.

JAPAN CYCLOPAEDIA, Thu: Jan 5, Natural Resources in Japan; Jan 12 (preempted for special program), Jan 19, Japan's Local Administrative System; Jan 26, This Month's Tourist Guide - Ise and Shima (Grand Shrine and Pearl Islands)

L E B A N O N (Richard E. Wood, Sa'udi Arabia) R. Voice of Lebanon, 6550, was noted with a powerful signal at 1515 Dec. 14 with Arabic commercial for Uniware, and ads in unaccented French for local furniture stores; into "Nashrat ul akhbar min Sawt ul Lubnan", i.e. a newscast, in heavily Lebanese-accented Arabic, the kind which would not be heard in a newscast of Radio Lebanon. Still noted 1900 in Arabic, and strength is greater than V of Hope on 6215.

N I C A R A G U A (Tim Hendel, Miami FL, Dec. 18) I heard an interesting item this morning on Radio Zinica, Bluefields, on 6120. They have an English program which I assume began at 1300 UTC, although I did not hear the beginning. It ended at 1330. It was a religious program, with a man greeting people, reading from the Bible, giving a religious talk, and playing hymns. He was a native speaker, with an English name which I didn't catch, and a Jamaica-like accent. This was obviously a program for the English-speaking minority of Nicaragua. He told people to listen in next Sunday at the same time. After the program, they went right into Spanish, with no comment about the English. In fact, they presented LA HORA CATOLICA. Reception was fair. Radio Zinica sometimes gives quite good reception here at sign-on 1100 (sometimes a little late) with Spanish, and a lot of Mexican music.

P A K I S T A N (November Pakistan Calling, via Thomas J McKeon, IN) Programs on 1645-1745 English to Europe on 9460, 11670: 1645 RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QURAN ALONGWITH ITS TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH & URDU. 1700 NEWS. 1715 COMMENTARY. 1720 HAMD [sic, this and the next rather strange titles for English programs--what do they mean?]. 1725 NA'AT. 1730: Sat EXPORTABLE COMMODITIES OF PAKISTAN, Sun PAKISTAN LAND & PEOPLE, Mon NATIONAL[sic] RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN, Tue WEEKLY ROUND UP. Wed WOMEN IN PROFESSION. Thu GREAT MOSQUES. Fri SAYINGS OF THE HOLY PROPHET. 1740 DEVOTIONAL AND PATRIOTIC SONGS. 1745 CLOSE DOWN.

P O L A N D (via Kraig W Krist, VA; and John Pascoe, WA)

Radio Polonia broadcasts in English, November 1983 - May 1984

News – at the begining of each broadcast

Panorama – current affairs feature covering a wide spectrum of topics, Monday through Thursday in the evening and night

Cultural magazine – reporting latest developments in Polish music, theatre, film and literature – Thursday 18.30, Friday 16.30, 20.00, Saturday 14.00, 17.30, 22.30, Sunday 12.00, 20.30, Monday 2.00 and 6.30

Jazz, Pop, Rock and Folk from Poland – second and fourth Sunday 6.30, 14.00, 16.00, 17.30, 22.30 repeated the following Tuesday 2.00 and Saturday 15.00 and 18.30

Polish Top Twenty – every first and third Sunday 6.30, 14.00, 16.00, 17.30, 22.30 repeated the following Tuesday 2.00 and Saturday 15.00

Postbag for listeners in Europe – Friday 14.00, 15.00, 17.30, 22.30 repeated Sunday 18.30, Monday 16.00 and Tuesday 6.30.
for listeners in Africa – Sunday 16.30 and 22.00
for listeners in North America – Friday 2.00 and 3.00

This Week in Poland – a review of the week's events – Saturday evening and night as well as on Sunday

DX–Club feature – for listeners in Europe every second and fourth Wednesday 14.00, 17.30, 22.30 and 6.30 the following morning with repeats at 15.00 and 16.00 on Friday and 12.00 and 20.30 on Saturday

DX–Club Show for listeners in North America – Thursdays 2.00 and Sundays 2.00 and 3.00

Special features for listeners in Africa include **POLISH–AFRICAN TIES** – a programme about the many and varied bonds linking Poland with African countries. On the air on Thursday at 15.30 and 20.00 and Saturday 12.30. Every second and fourth Thursday and Saturday of the month is reserved for a special feature for and about **Radio Listeners Clubs in Africa. A review of Polish press comments on Africa and the developing countries** is broadcast on Sundays at 16.30 and 20.00

All Times are GMT

Your opinions and remarks on our programmes and reception reports are very much appreciated and music requests welcomed. We verify reception reports with a series of QSL cards. DX–ers are invited to join our DX–Clubs. Membership rules are sent out on request.

Please address all letters, reception reports, inquiries and requests to:

RADIO POLONIA
English Section
P.O. Box 46
00-950 Warsaw
POLAND

(A full R. Polonia English frequency schedule appears in the January NASWA Listeners Notebook) John Pascoe also forwards a notice from R. Polonia about a competition they are running, "Musical Culture in the 40 Years of the Polish People's Republic," with many attractive prizes headed by trips around Poland. Entrants must answer at least one of three rather easy questions to be eligible for lottery draw; postmark deadline is Feb. 29. For more information, listen to the concert broadcasts at 0500-0530 on 7270 6135 5995, 1130-1200 on 7285 6095 5995, 2305-2355 on 7270 7145 7125, 6135 5995 kHz. Winners to be announced on all broadcasts April 30.

S A ' U D I A R A B I A BSKSA's English broadcast at 1700-2100 is sometimes audible on 11850 kHz, rather than the listed 11855. The Sa'udi Gazette publishes daily program schedules in local time (GMT + 3) for this and the morning broadcast on the same frequency, 1000-1300 UTC (the paper also publishes BBC & VOA program schedules, more than can be said for, I'll bet, any North American newspaper) Two contRIButors sent us clippings from the same paper for different days; the left is Nov. 1, a Tuesday, via David Swaringen, NC; the right is undated, possibly Nov. 24, a Thursday, via Richard E Wood.

1.00 Opening	1.00 Opening
HOLY QURAN	**HOLY QURAN**
1.05 Programme Summary	1.05 Programme Summary
1.06 From the Press	1.06 From the Press
1.11 Reflections of a Muslim	1.11 Call to Allah
1.21 Bouquet	1.21 The Hornblower Story
1.50 Places to remember (r)	1.50 Pondering on Islamic
2.00 Composer of the week	2.00 The Quiz Game
2.30 Detective series	2.30 Be my guest
3.00 NEWS	3.00 NEWS
3.15 Economic World	3.15 Islamic Activities
3.25 Old and New	3.25 It's your turn
3.55 Closing Announcements	3.55 Closing Announcements
4.00 CLOSEDOWN	4.00 CLOSEDOWN
8.00 Opening	8.00 Opening
HOLY QURAN	**HOLY QURAN**
8.05 Programme summary	8.05 Programme summary
8.06 Dictionary of Islam	8.35 Hello Radio Riyadh
8.20 Country & Western	8.50 Top of the Pops
8.50 From the East	9.15 A leaf from life's note
9.20 Saudi by-line/filler	9.30 NEWS
9.30 NEWS	9.45 Daily Chronicle
9.45 Daily Chronicle	Today's diary
Today's diary	9.50 John Fox present
9.50 Words & backgrounds	10.00 Islamic story
10.00 Joy of Music	10.20 Jazz at the stables
10.45 Islamic Thought	11.40 Classical Concert
11.25 Book Club	11.45 Today's Diary
11.40 In the Quiet	11.50 NEWS HEADLINES
11.45 Todays Diary	11.55 Gems of Guidance
11.50 NEWS HEADLINES	**12.00 CLOSEDOWN**
11.55 Gems of Guidance	

Saudi National Radio

S U D A N (Richard E Wood, Sa'udi Arabia) The "Obituaries" show on the erstwhile R Free Grenada was a popular favorite, and now we can mourn RFG's demise. However, listeners in the Red Sea area can still enjoy an outstanding OBITUARIES program replete with local color and likewise in distinctively local-accent English. This is my favorite show on R. Juba, 692.5 (nominal 693), 1630-1700; unfortunately, not on SW. On Dec. 11 at 1630 it began with an obit for a former employee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Juba. Then at 1635, SUNDAY SPECIAL, a fantastic report on the funeral rite for the Bishop of the Yambio Diocese of the Episcopal Church of Sudan at the opening of the new cathedral. Included a bilingual memorial speech (heavily African-accented English and a Nilotic language, possibly Dinka or Nuer): "He was a true Christian; he really loved Jesus," with drums and chanting crowds. Typically black African in style. Hearing this evangelical Christian program presenting an unmistakably black culture and coming from an official Sudanese station (news in English was heard 1700 and the frequency carried an Arabic news relay from Omdurman at 1730) made me wonder about frequent BBC reports of the introduction of Islamic law in Sudan. In Khartoum and the Muslim north, yes, but after hearing this show I tend to believe Sudanese government claims that the predominantly Christian south retains cultural, linguistic and religious autonomy.

S W I T Z E R L A N D (gh) In case you like your Swiss music in bigger doses than you usually get on SRI's English service, I have gone through several language schedules and extracted what appear to be musically-orientated programmes, starting with LET THERE BE MUSIC, in English, on 4th Sundays; In the German service, FYRABEN, 3rd Sats "mit viel Volksmusik", e.g. to NAm at 1345, GMT Sun 0245, 0530 on the same frequencies as English. In the French service, L'AIR DU PAYS, "ballade en musique folklorique", 2nd Sundays (tho when I listened there was a lot of talk...), 1415, GMT Mon 0315, 0600. Judging from the guides, Spanish & Italian don't have overtly primarily musical programs, but Portuguese does: MUSICA HELVÉTICA, 4th Sundays at 1530 on 21520 [fair in ENAm], 2045 on 15570 15305 12035 11910; 2300 on 9625 11715 11950 15305.

T U R K E Y (Grant Lochmiller, Denison IA) Voice of Turkey announced this new program schedule for the first term beginning in January. 2000, 2200 & 0300 after NEWS and PRESS REVIEW: Sun THE ARMENIAN FILE. Mon DID YOU KNOW THAT/CULTURE AND ART. Tue THE MYSTERIES OF ANATOLIA. Wed LETTERBOX; TURKISH MUSIC. Thu TURKEY'S FOREIGN POLICY; TURKISH WORDS IN WORLD LANGUAGES. Fri ATATÜRK; DIARY OF A TOURIST. Sat NEWSREEL; DX-CORNER. For the 1230-1300 broadcast: Sun THE ARMENIAN FILE. Mon DX-CORNER. Tue TURKISH SONGS & LYRICS. Wed LETTERBOX. Thu TURKISH CITADELS AND THEIR STORIES. Fri ATATÜRK. Sat no change[from whatever was before]

U N I T E D A R A B E M I R A T E S (Richard E Wood, Sa'udi Arabia) R. Dubai noted with an excellent mailbox show 0545-0600 on 15435, 21700; and 17830 announced as beamed to Japan. Good information on antenna beams and propagation; stated that as a small station it did not have a monitoring service and depended on listeners' reports; sounds like a real radio station, not a government agency. Said a second SWBC station was planned, for Abu Dhabi.

U S A (Jeff White, Radio Earth) THE WORLD keeps evolving, so this lineup up features is subject to change, but the latest press release about this 0400-0500 GMT program on WRNO 6185 shows (NAm days): Mon THE PLATINUM EXPRESS, best of Canadian rock, produced by Wojtek Gwiazda in Montreal. Tue DAVID MONSON'S MONOLOGUE, from our European editor; MICHAEL D. POULOS, P.C.--commentary, sometimes serious and sometimes not, from Chicago. Wed FOCAL POINT--news, music and features from Richard Ginbey at our African Bureau. Thu CURAÇAO REPORT, produced by Paul Comenencia. Fri MAILBAG, letters from listeners [really? I've been hearing a mailbag segment almost every night -gh] Sat DIALOGUE--weekly DX/communications magazine. Sun BEST OF RADIO EARTH [never to be acronymized, hi -gh]--repeats of selected features. Daily THIS IS THE CARIBBEAN--music and information from Rudy Espinal in Sto. Domingo.

(Reading [Pennsylvania] Eagle, Nov. 6., via C. Edward Mauger, Jr., Stowe PA) By Bruce R. Posten

RELIGIOUS SECT ON SHORTWAVE QUEST TO BIG AUDIENCE

Near rural Bethel, a boldly lettered billboard reaches toward the heavens, heralding the site of an old motel complex-turned-international headquarters for a religious organization called Assemblies of Yahweh.

It is here, along Interstate 78 in Berks County, where Directing Elder Jacob O. Meyer, founder of the sect, sat in his office reporting that there were only perhaps 400 typographical errors in the congregation's first edition of 5,500 copies of a 1,000-page Bible.

The congregation's holy mission — members do not call their organization a church — is to spread the religious word to a worldwide audience.

Correcting typographical errors, in that case, is a minor task when compared to their primary goal of correcting errors in doctrine. This they attempt to do by translating original biblical texts.

For years, word-of-mouth coupled with modern computerized printing processes and taped radio broadcasts have served to communicate the doctrine for this congregation that Meyer describes as "more fundamental than the fundamentalists."

The congregation believes the sacred name "Yahweh," which means Jehovah, is the key to unlocking the original truths of the Bible.

BUT NOW, about a mile down the road from the congregation headquarters, a 50,000-watt shortwave radio transmitter, housed in a reconverted gas station, with a four-towered antenna on 3¼ acres of land, will be aimed toward Europe and the Middle East.

Their version of the Word is bound to get around.

"I believe we are only the seventh or eighth international radio station to be licensed," said the bearded Meyer, who has been involved with the Assemblies of Yahweh since its founding in 1966 and chartering in 1969.

"This is a pretty powerful signal," he added. "We should be able to cover most of the earth's land mass. I would guess Radio Free Europe has about 250,000 watts, and with that kind of power those guys are able to singe the birds."

From rural Bethel, this shortwave radio station has the potential of reaching millions of listeners with broadcasts of sermons, lectures, and discussions about the Bible, Meyer said.

After a year-long process, without the aid of lawyers or professional agents other than some engineering consultants, Assemblies of Yahweh received a construction permit for the project from the Federal Communications Commission. The group still must get a licensing permit.

The station is scheduled to be tested this spring, and, perhaps, be on the air with an eight-hour format by the end of the summer.

CONGREGATION MEMBERS Gary McAvin, an electrician formerly of New Mexico, and Tadd Bueb, an electronic technician formerly of California, are doing much of the work, and planning to recondition and convert an old RCA AM transmitter for shortwave use. Fred Wise of radio station WINB, Red Lion, York County, is a consulting engineer on the project.

McAvin said the huge transmitter was purchased from a broadcasting brokerage service in Alabama and trucked to the congregation's headquarters in December 1981.

"We are pioneers," McAvin said. "I think we will be really breaking ground with this thing. We have to take out AM components from the transmitter, except for the main power source and some of the tubes.

"The antenna also will have to be designed precisely because we only have a limited amount of land."

The antenna, with three 120-foot-high towers in the back and a 45-foot-high apex tower in the front, will be about 300 feet wide and 200 feet long, and will have to weather the stresses of wind, rain, ice, snow, and 300 pounds of wire.

While the station frequency has yet to be determined, Meyer estimated that the project, which might normally cost around $800,000, will only cost a little more than $200,000 because of the use of reconditioned equipment and volunteer labor by congregation members.

HOWEVER, TO OPERATE the station, the congregation is expecting electric bills of $1,500 to $2,000 a month for eight hours of broadcasting. If the format is expanded to 12 hours, the monthly electric bill could jump to $3,000.

With a current ministry in 53 countries and branch offices in three foreign countries, the Assemblies of Yahweh operates on a yearly half-million dollar budget and has a mailing list of about 10,000 people.

Tithing and contributions form the financial backbone of the organization, Meyer said, adding that money must be provided for publications, research, and taping of radio programs.

The Sacred Name Broadcast, which is carried by 25 domestic radio stations and eight more foreign stations, is taped by Meyer in Bethel. Such stations as WBMD in Baltimore, Md.; KNRY in Monterey, Calif.; WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; KOB in Albuquerque, N.M.; and KAAY, Little Rock, Ark., have carried the program for years.

Meyer has seen the local congregation grow to the point that it now has about 60 to 100 members from Berks and Lancaster counties. At a St. Louis convocation of the Feast of the Tabernacle in September, the religious organization attracted about 1,000 people from across the nation.

IN ADDITION to weekly services in Bethel, the Assemblies of Yahweh conducts an Obadiah School for the Bible (ministerial training) with 25 students who have had more than a high-school education. Secondary and primary education, supplemented with religious training, also is provided for children of congregation members.

The congregation boasts a 12,000-volume religious reference library, with the majority of books purchased by the congregation. However, Meyer has contributed 3,000 of his own books, including 50 different versions of the Bible for study and comparison.

There also are 15 years worth of tapes of his broadcasted lectures and sermons at the headquarters site, and thousands of pieces of religious literature, including a monthly magazine, a newsletter, and monthly membership magazines.

As for Meyer, the religious organization itself and now the radio station project have played a major part in his life.

"I was born a mile south of Bethel, and raised about a mile east of Bethel on a farm," said Meyer, who is almost 50 years old, married, and has 10 children ages 6 to 30.

Most of his children are either involved with the ministry or still go to school at the headquarters in Bethel.

SOMETIME BETWEEN 1959 and 1960, Meyer said he "saw the drift of religion" and decided to become a student of the Bible.

He studied the Bible with two professors at Albright College; attended the Evangelical Seminary School of Theology in Myerstown, Lebanon County; dropped out of the Church of the Brethren; and traveled around the United States.

"I saw a lot of false doctrine being preached," he said. "We are a group that tries to go back to the original text of the Bible. We were the organization in the forefront of the Sacred Name movement. Other groups used the Sacred Name, but many of them had mystical, crackpot ideas."

The Sacred Name, as he sees it, is Yahweh rather than Jehovah, and ministers in the Assemblies of Yahweh teach that it is necessary to use the Sacred Name for salvation.

It also is the group's mission to preach the "truth of the scriptures," and correct errors in doctrine by returning, as closely as possible, to the original texts.

That's why publications and radio broadcasts, as well as the new shortwave radio play such an important role in the purpose of the congregation.

"If you want a comparison to the Sacred Name movement, the Worldwide Church of God under Herbert Armstrong would be it," said Meyer. "Our doctrines are similar, but not entirely."

MEYER'S FOREFATHERS came from the Palatinate in Germany in the early 1700s, settled in Lancaster and Lebanon counties, and eventually moved to Berks County. Originally German Baptists, Meyer's ancestors worked as educators and farmers. Some also were members of the Ephrata Cloisters.

Besides administering, writing, editing, and answering letters involving the Assemblies of Yahweh, Meyer and some of his sons also operate a small 20-acre farm outside of Bethel.

"We have some hay, pasture, and cows," he said. "I wouldn't say I'm your typical golfing preacher."

But it is to preach the literal message of the Bible that is Meyer's and other congregation members' main goal.

By operating a 50,000-watt shortwave radio station able to cover large portions of the earth with one beam, the Assemblies of Yahweh probably won't run into too many barriers.

"We are not a proselytizing organization," Meyer said. "We are not trying to convert people. We give the message of the Bible, and whoever hears it and is convinced will decide for himself."

(Tim Hendel, Miami FL, Dec 3) More on WVCG, Coral Gables-Miami on 1080. Starting between 5 and 6 pm and going to between 7 and 9 pm (EST) are ethnic Colombian, Peruvian and Argentine programs, all in Spanish but the announcers and the music come from these respective countries. Also, the ads are mostly by and for people of those countries, so a careless DXer could be fooled. Furthermore, some of these programs ID as if they were giving station IDs, e.g. the Argentine pgm "Radio Platense". Of course, WVCG gives its legal ID on the hour. The overnight religious pgm, Radio Hispano-Cristiana also IDs in this way. On some nights, there are Creole programs thrown into this mixture. I have not figured out their exact schedule, and it does not seem to have stabilized yet, varying from week to week. 9-10 pm seems still to be Creole, but sometimes starts earlier. Como si eso fuera poco, the streets and avenues in Miami have numbers, not names, for the most part; and many of those which have names are Spanish. Streets in many Colombian cities also have numbers.

(Victor C Jaar, Charlesbourg PQ, Nov 7) FM station WNYE 91.5 in New York carries a program called RADIO HAITI, since July 29. These are done by two well known radio personalities--former R. Haiti--Inter owner Jean-L. Dominique who left Haiti in late 1980 and new exile Anthony Pascal (known as "Konpè Filo"). Fridays 8-10 pm local. [WNYE seems to be quite ethnic; last July I hrd Korean on 91.5]

(Pete Kemp, Bethel CT, NRC DX News Dec. 5) CBS Radio will be terminating MIKE WALLACE AT LARGE, and WORLD OF RELIGION around the first of the year. [Of concern to AFRTS listeners....]

gh: Correxion already to p. 30 WORLD OF RADIO schedule (printed before this page) On WQFS moved to Thurs 5:30 pm; possibly will move again to Sundays at noon EST.

U S S R (Robert L Foxworth, CBS News, NY) Some interesting info from David Andelman of the CBS Moscow buro--Vladimir Danchev is back at work at R Moscow but is on the desk and is not on the air. He is considered as a pariah there, treated with disdain by his comrades as some two dozen other RM staffers were either fired or severely demoted as a result of his axions (oops did I mean actions??). In addition Andleman says that virtually no RM material is aired live anymore, but is pre-taped and screened.

(via Gerry Bishop, CA; and Kraig W Krist, VA) R. Moscow North American Service current regular feature sked: NEWS every hour on the hour; NEWS ROUNDUP 2310 0110 0310 0410 0610. [NAm days but GMT times:] Mon REVIEWING YOUR LETTERS 0015 0215 0515 0715. SPORTLIGHT[sic] on SPORTS 0025 0225 0525 0725. DX PROGRAM 0050 0250 0550 0750. Tue WHAT IS COMMUNISM 0015 0215 0515 0715; MUSIC SHOW 0045 0245 0545 0745. Wed MOSCOW MAILBAG 0015 0215 0515 0715; SOVIET WAY OF LIFE 0045 0245 0545 0745. Thu SCIENCE & ENGINEERING 2345 0145 0345 0445 0645. Fri WHAT IS COMMUNISM 0015 0215 0515 0715; HISTORY CLUB 0045 0245 0545 0745. Sat ROUND ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION 2345 0145 0345 0445 0645; MOSCOW MAILBAG 0015 0215 0515 0715; MUSIC SHOW 0045 0245 0545 0745. Sun SOVIET PRESS ABOUT SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS 2315 0115 0315 0415 0615; REQUEST INTERVIEW 2345 0145 0345 0445 0645; MOSCOW MAILBAG 0015 0215 0515 0715; MUSIC SHOW 0045 0245 0545 0745. Remaining sked of interviews requested by our listeners: Jan 1 Grandfather Frost, Jan 15 A Soviet peace champion, Jan 29 An official of a Moscow employment bureau, Feb 12 A Soviet tourist who had [sic] been to the USA, Feb 26 A Soviet Army serviceman, Mar 11 A building worker, March 25 A radio ham. Questions should be mailed at least two weeks before airtime

(via Kraig W Krist) Radio Moscow World Service: Daily Features: NEWS & VIEWS 0010 0410 0710 1010 1410 1810 2110. NEWSREEL weekdays 0210 0610 0910 1210 1610 1910 2310. SOVIET WAY OF LIFE 0110 0510 1310 1510 2210. THE WAY WE SEE IT 0310 0810 1110 1710 2010. FOCUS ON ASIA 0130 1530 2230. Weekly: MAILBAG M/W/F 0230 0630 1230 1930. ROJND ABOUT THE USSR Tue/Thu 0230 0630 1230 1930. SCIENCE & ENGINEERING Mon/Wed 0430 1030 1630 2330. CULTURE & THE ARTS Tue/Thu 0430 1030 1630 2330. SPOTLIGHT ON SPORTS Fri 0430 1030 1630 2330. DISARMAMENT--THE ISSUE OF THE DAY Sat 1910, Sun 0210 0910 1610 2310, Mon 0210 0610 0910 1210. RUSSIAN BY RADIO Sat 1930, Sun 0030 0330 0930 1630. AUDIO BOOK CLUB Sat 0630 1830 2330, Sun 1330 2030, Mon 0330 1130. MARXISM TODAY Sat 0430 0930 1630, Sun 0230 0630 1230 1930 2330. EUROPE--IS THERE A THREAT Sat 0230 1230 2030, Sun 0430 1130 1730, Mon 1330. LISTENERS' FORUM Sat 1610 2310, Sun 0610 1210 1910. DX PROGRAMME Sat 1630 2320, Sun 0620 1220 1920. FRONT SEAT & BACKSTAGE Mon 0730 1030 1430 1830 2130, Sat 2130, Sun 1430. JAZZ SHOW Tue 0730 1030 1430 1830 2130, Sat 0730, Sun 2130. MUSIC AT YOUR REQUEST/LISTENERS' REQUEST CLUB (bi-weekly) Wed 0730 1030 1430 1830 2130, Sat 1830, Sun 1030. FOLK BOX Thu 0730 1030 1430 1830 2130, Sat 1430, Sun 0730. MUSIC & MUSICIANS Fri 0730 1030 1430 1830 2130, Sat 1030, Sun 1830. YOUR TOP TUNE Sat 0340 1240 1540 2040 2240, Sun 0140 0440 1140 1740, Mon 1340. NEXT WEEK'S MUSIC Sat 0440 0940 1640, Sun 0240 0640 1240 1940 2340 [hmmm, I wonder when NEXT WEEK'S NEWS is?] (most times are 1 minute later than given)

1984 World Radio TV Handbook The 1984 WRTH will be published in Jan. or Feb. 1984 and retail at $17.50 in the US; orders are being taken at $15 USPS Book Rate, worldwide, or United Parcel Service, US only, (please specify) or $16 First Class Mail, US only. Calif. residents must add 6% sales tax. Orders, with an SASE for confirmation of shipment, and a check or money order in $US on a US bank, payable to CENTURY PRINT SHOP, should be mailed as soon as possible (no deadline) to: Century Print Shop, Don Erickson, 6059 Essex St., Riverside, CA 92504-1599. Inquiries welcome, (714) 687-5910. In Canada, please include $21 fourth class or $23.50 special delivery and mail orders for receipt no later than Jan. 7, to: Canadian International DX Club, Don Moman, 6815 12th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6K 3J6.

FROM THE ED. Thanks for your patience with this delayed RIB, Jan in everything but name; next few issues may be early or late. Please stand by! -gh

REPORT FROM PERU

Combined reports from Juan Carlos Codina, Lima, covering late September to early December 1983. (GMT)

15780.0 ARGENTINA The ISB feeder to the Antarctic was noted as usual Sat. 1/10 but this time relaying R. Mitre in LSB, and R. del Plata in USB. Cristal-clear sound. 23/10 with another MW Bs.As. stn--R. Belgrano, LR3 in LSB, and the usual Rivadavia in USB; early in the morning until 2208. The day before was noted with R. del Plata in LSB, and Rivadavia in USB, until 0600. Seems to be changing each weekend the MW stations relayed. On 8/12, a holiday, noted with Rivadavia LSB, R. Continental USB -2300

15345.0 ARGENTINA RAE now has a new Japanese service, intended for Japan Time mornings, at 1930 UTC. It's preceded by Spanish, followed by Arabic. Heard first 3/11, on this frequency only, with DX news program. This service will force the Japanese fellas to wake up very early in the morning (0430 JST), but anyway, will be a great improvement over the former service only on 11710 at 1030 and 1130--but I'm afraid AFRTS will cause interference on 15345. I suppose the beamings will point toward the Mediterranean, and Asia, to the northeast. At 2030 Spanish, 2100 French, 2130 Arabic, 2200 German, 2230 Spanish, 2300 Italian, 2330 German; at 0000 the domestic service begins, LRA R. Nacional, // 6060 9710 11710 6120 15290. At 0030 the external service is resumed, on 15345 11710 6060. This new schedule effective 1/11 is: 0030 Portuguese, 0100 Spanish, 0130 French, 0200 Portuguese, 0230 Italian 0300 Spanish, 0330 German, 0400 English, 0430 Spanish. But later: No more Japanese at 1930 after the first week of the new schedule: 1900 Spanish, 1930 English, 2000 Arabic, 2030 Spanish, 2100 French, 2130 Arabic, 2200 English, 2230 Spanish, 2300 Italian, 2330 German, 0000 Domestic, rest same. /when I checked later in Nov. and Dec. English would be at 0130 tho announced as 0100! Perhaps they are following the example of La Voz de Chile and putting the tapes on in random order.... -gh/

15290.0 ARGENTINA On 2/10, noted at 1400 two more frequencies of R. El Mundo, this and 9710, with Radio Nacional programs // 9690 & 6060. Seems to follow the same schedule as R. El Mundo did

14918.7 MÉXICO Supposed FM, tentatively XEW, very strong here, heard almost all day every day; v to 14926

11880.6 ARGENTINA Former SW frequencies of R. Splendid are not yet used by the government; 23/10; others are 5985.9 and 9740.1. However, on 30/10 only, 11880.6 and 5985.9 transmitters used by R. Nacional but other days vacant, as stated by Tony Jones

11780.1 ARGENTINA Contrary to Tony Jones' report, R. Belgrano has not vacated its SW transmitters, because it is still a government station; this frequency is active but with strong interference from Brazil's Amazon service. However, 30/10, both this and 6090.3 were open until at least 0800, giving consistent good reception. 6090.3 has HCJB QRM

11754.7 ARGENTINA LRA1, R. Nacional de Buenos Aires, first noted 1/10 with surprise and of course happiness, at 0130, news program, commentaries about Japanese "Noh" theatre, program called LAS DOS CARÁTULAS. I only regret the fact that R. El Mundo is no longer on the air, because it was, I think, the most important link with the fatherland for Argentines living abroad, as I do. //6120, q.v.

9854.0 PERÚ R. Cobriza 2000, Pacaycasa, San Pedro de Cachi, Huancavelica, first noted 29/10, with a good signal for a 31m outlet in local afternoon (1620 UTC). Checked the would-be fundamental, 4927, and nothing there, so they have adjusted the transmitter to radiate on 9854--S9 signal, without a trace of the fundamental, so 9854 is the fundamental. But when they resumed transmission at 2200, they appeared on 4927, without a trace on 9854. Possibly a mistake in transmitter/antenna tuning?

9740.1 ARGENTINA See 11880.6

9710.0 ARGENTINA See 15290.0

9580 v PERÚ R. Concordia, Arequipa, had been regular the first two weeks of October, then became irregular, some days off the air, perhaps adjusting transmitter. At first on 9579.1, then missing several days and returned on 9581.0; also good signal, but much QRM from Europeans; now heard until 0500* on a Saturday. Later moved to 9580.0 even

9129.5 BOLIVIA R. Horizontes, Cobija, on LSB 3/10 at 2100; announces that it broadcasts in parallel with R. Cobija, 4855; I then checked 4856.3, and sure enough, they were //. 9129.5 is now going steadily until 2305, from early in the morning. Good opportunity then for North American DXers to try for this station. Full ID: "Sintonizan a las emisoras Radio Horizontes, en 1150 kHz, amplitud modulada," then jingle: "...Horizooontes..." and "...y Radio Cobija, CP-39, La Voz del Noroeste Boliviano, 4855 kHz, banda internacional de 60 metros, onda corta, desde Cobija, Pando, Amazonía boliviana." (Canned ID). Of course, on 60m it is barely audible due to R. Pampas interference. SSB fq, tho, is 10 dB over S9

7073.5 PERÚ R. El Sol de los Andes, Santa Cruz, Cajamarca, not noted during October, but reactivated after more than 2 months on 1/12, 0350+, heavy ham QRM; also hrd following days from 2300; see 4254.5!

7050-7000 R. Farabundo Martí: see 6920

6975-6909-6865 variable PERÚ R. Cuatunumi, Santa Cruz, Cajamarca, listening to an old tape made in August, I heard the ID with address: Avenida Aviación 449, (at first I thought it was Av. Brasil), Santa Cruz, Departamento de Cajamarca, Perú

6920.0 EL SALVADOR R Farabundo Martí, noted 8/10 0120, with heavy jammer above it, but interestingly enough on another parallel frequency, the classical 7000-7050 range, constantly moving to escape the music jammers (7042, 7027 in a random manner). Instead, 6920 was changed to 6930 and 6910, escaping the jammers. First time heard this station using two transmitters in parallel; at 2032 closing/0132?

6680.3 unID Presumed clandestine, first noted 27/11 at 0120, with unID music in unID lang, believe mentioning "Andropov", closing with a piece of music like an anthem at 0130. Also 28/11 0045 with rock music, and sometimes the same oriental music of the former day, before and between announcements, perhaps in Arabic, but distortion and QRM make it impossible to understand what language it is. Perhaps Radio Free Suriname? Also martial music, gone by 0106, but carrier remains on after that

6557.5 EL SALVADOR R Venceremos, heard here 3/11 at 0040, with a satiric political piece, very good level

6524.5 ECUADOR R. La Voz de la Juventud, RJ-1, Loja. Again noted around 0045 3/11. But on 8/12 at 0040+ it was on 6523.5

6452.0 unID Spanish Number Station: "Atención, atención, atención, 373 85". Repeated for 5 minutes, with heavy Latin American accent, after that beginning the random numbers. USB but understandable also on AM at 0400 6/12

6350.0 COLOMBIA La Voz de Samaniego, confirmed here this station announced by gh on SWL DIGEST. Heavy RTTY & CW QRM. First noted 3/11 at 0020, cumbia music. About the same strength as LV del Caucayá on 5224.3; that is, very poor. Noted until 0140

6284 BRAZIL unID station, first noted 20/11 2310, but at 2320 QRMed for 30 mins by a police or security ute stn, alternating USB/LSB, believed from Colombia. Very poor until 0230+ /decimal digit unreadabl/

6271.9 PERÚ R. Huallabamba--this is the correct name of the stn; tnx to Ralph W. Perry for amending the spelling from Guayabamba, which sounds the same. Is in the city of Mendoza, province of Rodríguez de Mendoza, Amazonas

6237.5 PERÚ R. Cuzco, Cuzco, spurious? //6194.8, low power and distorted, 2100-0130

6179.4 ARGENTINA R. Nacional de Mendoza, heard Mon. 28/11, with a radio divulgation /popularizati on/ type of program, produced by the people of LR-11, R. Universidad de la Plata, at 0400-0430. Doesn't seem to be a regular DX program, tho /LR-11 has a 'transcription service,' appears on RN R-Enlace/

6146.6 PERÚ R Huayllay, Pasco, new frequency first noted 24/10 1720, totally distorted signal, but at least stable; impossible to understand anything in ECSS, must go to AM detexion; program consisting mainly of central Perú huaynos, announcing it runs from 1700 til 2000. Nearly no carrier detectable, as usual with these very distorted stations. 20 dB over 9. Perhaps to avoid QRM from R. Colonial, Nuevo Cajamarca on 6137.4? Anyway, this can't explain total distortion, as R. Huayllay always had a very well modulated signal. See 5967.3!

6120.2 ARGENTINA R. Nacional; see 11754.7. 6230 was very unstable, going from one hour between 6119.2 and 6120.3. This never happend with R. El Mundo, perhaps this is a different transmitter? After 0500, began also to parallel 6060 and 9690

6090.3 ARGENTINA See 11780.1

6073.6 COSTA RICA R. Rumbo, Cartago, first noted 24/11 at 2320, verypoor. Male announcer and tropical music; 2335 Mexican music to 0000, signal improving; after 0000, messages to people in different towns, including Santa Marta and Cartago, continuing to 0030. Slightly distorted signal; then ranchera music

6060.7 PERÚ Radio JSV, Huánuco, now here, 700 Hz above normal 6060.0, and more easily separated from LRA; circa 21/11 6069.3 = see additional report

5985.9 ARGENTINA See 11880.6

5980.2 unID in Spanish, school lessons 0950 20/10; at 1030 totally QRMed by a stn in Chinese on 5980.5 /I believe XEUJ, Linares, México has been reported at this hour, tho school lessons in the middle of the night seem unlikely; it does vary around this frequency, however --gh/

5967.3 PERÚ R. Huayllay, Pasco, now here 4/11 1700 with same distorted signal as on 6146.6. Undetectable in ECSS, marginally understandable in AM. But very strong, anyway. Announced 6140, tho. No carrier detectable so 5967.3 is an average

5900.0 HONDURAS R. Quince de Septiembre, clandestine, heard 4/12 0520, heavy RTTY QRM, also hrd 2315

5801.7 PERÚ R. Acunta, Chota, Cajamarca, reactivated, first noted 8/12 2345, now not distorted tho heavy ute RTTY QRM. Stable, announces 'banda de 55 metros', heard regularly until 0245*

5756.2 PERÚ R Cooperativa Tumán, Chiclayo, Lambay, first noted 3/12 2215, poor. 4th harmonic of 1439; also heard on 3rd = 4317.1

5750.6 /non/NICARAGUA La Voz de Nicaragua Libre - this fascist station was heard on exactly the same frequency as Emisoras Nuevos Horizontes, Colombia, at *0007 14/11

5742.7 PERÚ R San José, Cajamarca, first noted 3/12 0130, totally distorted signal, not possible to understand in ECSS, AM detection only possible, fair signal, S9, mentions of Cajabamba, huaynos music; after 0150 romantic ballads; the program until 0150 was called CORAZÓN SERRANO. Closing with national anthem & ID at 0247* as "Radio San José, la voz del Caundorcita(?)"; announced opening next day at *1500. Note that near Cajabamba there is a place named Cauday. (Don't confuse this station with the nearby spurious R. América, on 5746.2). Heard again 6/12 0110 with same distorted sig on exactly same frequency; I only hope they will improve their modulation. Also 8/12 0030 moving around, 5749 /last digit illegible/? (see also 2nd report)

5707.0 PERÚ R San Miguel, San Miguel de Pallaques, Cajamarca, noted Sundays going until 0436, announcing 5710 (cincuenta y siete, diez), closing w/National Anthem. Address announced: Jirón Bolívar sin número, al costado de la Iglesia matriz. But as of 6/12, not noted for two weeks

5601.0 ARGENTINA VOLMET from Ezeiza Aeradio on USB, now here, missing from 5477; see also 2881.0

5581.4 BOLIVIA R. San José, San José de los Chiquitos, Santa Cruz, here with good signal 1/10, 'banda' style folkloric music; announcements of sports events in Santa Cruz Dept.

5560.5 PERÚ R. Pucará reappeared with a 20 dB over 9 signal 21/11; try for it now in North America

5505.1 BOLIVIA Radioemisora 2 de Febrero, Rurrenabaque, Depto. de Belén, first noted 22/10 0045, abruptly shut off at 0115. Before that, announcing that next day would be on the air at 1130; also asking for reception reports from the local audience. And that the next day, Sunday, they would broadcast a Catholic mass, and after that listeners could ask for music ("pedidos musicales"). Announcing: "...nuestra transmisión de los 5020 kHz, de Radioemisora 2 de Febrero." Thus, this is the unID on 5020.3 of a former report, tentatively "La Voz de Coquime"--perhaps this is only a slogan. Seems to be owned by the Catholic church. Very good signal, matching easily the out-of-band Peruvians that are near this Bolivian; very good modulation also, and as is the case with all Bolivians, very nice music. Sunday 23/10 closing at 0229. Slogan: "La voz de la integración del norte boliviano". Sked: 1130-?, 2200-0130

5498.0 ARGENTINA Córdoba aeradio is still on the same frequency, unlike Ezeiza (see 5601)

5435.6 unID Another totally distorted station, first noted 2/10 2130, no carrier detectable, nonstop huayno music, brief announcements, disappeared at about 2220

5340.8 PERÚ R. La Voz del Nororiente, Jaén, Cajamarca, noted again 7/12 0305-0313*, slightly higher than old frequency (see below), very poor, closing with national anthem; no trace of R. Santa Cruz on 5340; also noted following day from about 0030; reactivated

5340.0 PERÚ R. Santa Cruz, Cajamarca, different station from La Voz del Nororiente, but first time heard here. LV del NO has another speaker, that is also the owner of the station, for its announcements, Mario Centurión, the only person on that station, so this is another radio, because the speaker is not the same. First heard 2/10 0030, non stop huayno music; the style is also quite different. RTTY QRM on this frequency. After 0100, pop music, RECUERDOS MUSICALES. Very strange thing these two stations on the same frequency 5340. Note that Jaén and Santa Cruz are more than 150 km apart, tho both in Cajamarca. Also closing at 0200 with national anthem, announcing opening next day at 2300. R. Santa Cruz announced 3/10 that they were testing their studio equipment, and in the next few days would be testing new transmitter; wait to see then if R. LV del Nororiente appears below this station, because the latter used to be off the air some days. As of mid-October R. Santa Cruz taking this frequency on sked 2300-0500; but as of the beginning of December, R. Santa Cruz off the air for more than a month

5324.8 PERÚ R Acobamba See Oct. RIB p. 14, last line==I wrote 5234.8 by mistake

5252.4 - 5249.6 variable, unID, another totally distorted station = also constantly moving, first noted 4/10 0030 no carrier detectable, 0100 disappeared

5224.2 COLOMBIA La Voz del Caucayá, Puerto Leguízamo, Putumayo, reactivated, first heard 6/10 at 0135 check; very poor, cumbia music; 0220 fade out; heard "la hora para Puerto Leguízamo..." several times between pieces of music. Too much static to make much out; also Mexican music. 0155 ID "Ésta es la Voz del Caucayá, transmitiendo para todo el..." Note that they are exactly the same frequency reported in early June. Carrier noted as early as 3200, but too poor; and 8/10 from 2100, just carrier, later improving, and around 0030 becoming good; 0059 closing with full ID, callsign /what is it? Supposedly illegal, without call; it would help if you mention calls of all Peruvian & other stations, if given -gh/, and Colombian national anthem. Announcing opening next day at 1100, and frequency still as 5500; can't get the callsign /oh -gh/. Morning opening might make it to Japan. Fellows there, try it then! (more)

Also heard 15/10 0120 reading reception reports from foreign listeners, I believe from the USA.

5198.2 PERÚ R. San Martín de Iquija, San Martín, now closing with full ID & NA at 0015 weekdays, giving call-sign as OAX9K, sometimes with the slogan "Los 5200 kilociclos de la nueva Radio San Martín." In the closing announcement gives a description of the Peruvian Amazonía, where it is located. Sometimes going to 0030

5190.6 PERÚ R. Nuevo Continente as of 13/10 has been off the air for at least a month

5063.2 ECUADOR Radio Nacional Progreso, Loja, 2 kHz higher, first noted 1/10 2215 with pop music, echo announcements; keeps moving its frequency higher

5055.3 PERÚ R. Onda Imperial, Cuzco, reactivated, first noted 14/10 1230; schedule *1155-1230+; very good signal. Not heard in the evenings. Announced 20/10, that parallel with 1300 and 5055, now broadcasts also on 104 MHz FM stereo. 4990: see below 4926 5030: see 3704.6

4980.6 ECUADOR R. Ondas Azuayas, Cuenca, first noted 14/11 1825-0300+; from 0030 to 0100 has a sport program in parallel with R. La Prensa, Guayaquil

4934.7 PERÚ R. Tropical, Tarapoto, moved here from old 4935.7; first noted 21/10

4926.0 PERÚ R. Cobriza 2000; see 9854.0. In Pacaycasa, Huancavelica; noted 7/10 on 4926.0; 8/10 on 4906.9 and as of 15/10 still there, seemingly stabilized

4990.0 ECUADOR (out of order). R. Bahaí, Otavalo, first noted 23/11 0000, poor under R. Barquisimeto Internacional; nonstop pasillo music; also 25/11 0100, stronger than Barq; to 0400, pasillo music again; announcing this new frequency, "4990 kHz, banda de 60 metros". 4906.9 see 4926.0

4898.1 PERÚ R. San Juan de Caraz, Ancash, now 8/12 going until _____ for holidays

4876.0 BOLIVIA R. La Cruz del Sur, La Paz, amazing 30 dB over 9 signal! Noted 23/11 0000 with a melodic ballads program; following day noted as early as 2200 to 0300; new transmitter; previously they were on 4875.4 with very low power

4875.8 COLOMBIA R. Súper, Medellín, 24/11 2220 under R. La Cruz del Sur; very poor under that powerhouse but clear after the Bolivian closed /0300/

4856.3 BOLIVIA R. Cobija; see 9129.5

4845.0 BRAZIL R. Nacional de Manáus, first noted 23/11 2340, "futebol" match, under R. Fides, La Paz, Bolivia; following day as early as 2200, past 0230 / From La República, Lima, 3/11, prog. oppos. paper:

4830.0 PERÚ R Huanta, Ayacucho has moved here from 4830.8

4758.7 ECUADOR unID religious s station, nothing but sermons and religious music, to 0315*; announcing opening next day at 1200, with a possible break. Very low power, barely audible here between powerhouses Huanta 2000 and Inca del Perú (4754.9 & 4762.6)

4749.7 BRAZIL Rdif. Maranhão, first noted 23/11 2345 w/ futebol, VG signal, no QRM. Evening sked: 2215 -0730+; difficult reception when Huanta 2000 on

4746.6 PERÚ R. Huanta 2000, Huanta, Ayacucho now on this lower frequency, ex-4754.9. 4730.1 see below

4715.9 PERÚ R. Inca del Perú, Lima, first noted 15/10 0350-0403, about 10 dB weaker than 4762.7 (more)

Cumplía con requisitos para funcionamiento

Denuncian clausura de radioemisora de Huanta

El propietario de la más antigua radiodifusión comercial de Huanta, Aurelio Liberatto Alfonso, denunció ante "La República", la clausura de esa emisora "por obra y gracia" de los funcionarios del Sistema Nacional de Comunicación Social (SINACOMS), Gilmer Cacho Cubay Clarisa de Pasco.

Liberatto, que se encuentra en Lima para tratar que se revoque una resolución suprema del 17 del corriente mes, por la que se "declara extinguida" la autorización para el funcionamiento de radio Esmeralda, afirmó que los técnicos y funcionarios del Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones, con los que se ha entrevistado, se mostraron sorprendidos por la clausura, ya que dijeron, la radioemisora ha cumplido con todos los requisitos para su funcionamiento.

El empresario dijo a "La República" que su emisora fue inspeccionada el 26 de agosto último por un oficial del Ejército en representación del Comando Político Militar en la zona de emergencia, que encontraron correcta la estación en un 95 por ciento.

Liberatto estima que la medida contra su emisora tiende a favorecer a radio Huanta 2000, una emisora que empezó a funcionar en enero de este año y que aparentemente está vinculada a familiares de un alto funcionario de Sinacoms. Además de esta estación funcionan en Huanta, radio Cultural Amauta (evangélica) y difusora Huanta. → (THIS IT that in 4830)

Aurelio Liberatto denuncia la irregular clausura de la más antigua radioemisora de Huanta.

Radio Huanta 2000, agregó, no fue inspeccionada por el representante del Ejército, pese a que está funcionando desde enero, porque recibió un aviso de Lima para que desarmase sus instalaciones el día anterior de la llegada del inspector, capitán Parra.

Liberatto, que está inscrito en el Partido Popular Cristiano, dice que su emisora sirve principalmente a los campesinos del valle del río Apurímac. Estima que la clausura de su emisora no sólo perjudica a la libertad de expresión en la convulsionada zona de Huanta, sino que desprestigia al régimen. Pese a sus esfuerzos, indicó, no ha sido recibido por el jefe del Sinacoms, Miguel Alva Orlandini.

in parallel, which went until 0600; but clear channel and good modulation

4703.0 - 4692.0 variable unID totally distorted, announcing "...kilociclos, banda de 60 metros." 8/12 0110-0300. More on this in additional report next page; seems to be ECUADOR

4681.8 BOLIVIA R. Paititi, Guayaramerín, new frequency first noted 8/10 0030, very clear signal, 10 dB over 9, and clear modulation. Nice ballads, seems Bolivian music, lots of quena. Mixed with Spanish pops; also boleros. Note that during weekdays here or around this frequency, there is a lot of QRM from ute RTTY & fax. Best of all the frequencies used so far for this 'voyager' station. Also following days

4568.7 BRAZIL Radioeducadora Sudacreana, Acre, reappeared again 5/12 2345 with 10 over 9 signal, very old Brazilian pop music; same program previously reported: MELODIAS PRA VOCÊ running until 0030

4552.3 unID first noted 1/10 0040, absolutely distorted signal, impossible to understand anything in ECSS; only marginally understandable in AM, but powerful 20 over 9 signal. Melodic ballads; 0105 abruptly shut off. Also noted 4/10

4536.1 BOLIVIA Radiodifusora Puerto Suárez, Santa Cruz, first noted 15/10 0010, fair signal; first time this harmonic makes it to Lima; until 0030*

4501.8 PERÚ R. Esmeralda de Huanta, Ayacucho, now going Saturdays until 0400, circa 8/10. As of 3/11 had been off the air for nearly two weeks, since the government revoked its license: see clipping on previous page. I am sorry to see this happen, as it was one of the better stations, including politically 4493.9

4472.1 BOLIVIA R. Movima is now slightly lower, one kHz down from previous spot; late October see next

4317.1 PERÚ R. Cooperativa Tumán, Chiclayo, Lambay; 3rd harmonic--see 5756.2 page

4300.1 PERÚ R. Moderna, Celendín, Cajamarca, now has a new canned ID, with echo announcements, very professional, and its overall style has changed, more like Lima stations--more "international," less "provincial" flavor; as of early December

4271.0 ECUADOR Radiodifusora Gonzanamá, Loja, is correct name of station, not Guantanamá. Thanks to Ralph W. Perry for giving me a hint about the correct spelling; but anyway, not yet heard by him or any other North American DXer I know of. Is in Cantón Gonzanamá; they appeared 2/12 from about 0100; perhaps due to upcoming elections there? With commentaries about these elections. Keep trying, North American fellows, I'm sure you will catch them sooner or later. Always CW&RTTY QRM, on top, tho

4094.7 BOLIVIA Radiodifusora 8 de Noviembre, Concepción, Santa Cruz; is correct ID, not previously reported "La Voz de Atenti"; announcing 4100 kilociclos, 75 metros; canned ID, female voice, nice Latin American folk music; reappeared 17/10. First noted 14/10 from about 2330 on "4100 kcs, frecuencia internacional"

3919.1 - 3917.5 PERÚ R. Nuevo Cajamarca now varying daily over this range 10-15/11; days later 3910.2

3898.1 PERÚ R. Nuevo Cajamarca first noted here 4/12, huayno music 2315

3860.9 PERÚ R. América, Lima; spurious? 3/11 0215, very poor; with another totally distorted unID on 3850

3704.6 PERÚ R. Los Andes, Huamachuco, finally stopped here, sked 1300-2300; on 5030 0900-1300. This was mid-Oct; as of 14/11, noted varying 3704-3697; no trace of supposed Radio Lux

3568.9 BRAZIL /see Oct. RIB, p. 15/ No typo this time; I can assure you that this and 4568.7 are two different stations; in fact, I discovered one of them just when switching the MHz knob of my NRD-515, several months ago. Lower one is R. Treze de Junho, higher one R. Educadora Sud-Acreana

3479.8 BOLIVIA R. Padilla, Padilla, reactivated, very good signal 27/11 around 0130, 10 over 9; varies 3479.4

3380.3 BOLIVIA R. Cumbres, Tazna, is the unID of my earlier report; good signals, fighting well with R. Esmeraldas (3380.9), noted fading in at about 2330, until 0300 fade out. Lots of huayno music; after 0100 Bolivian music. After 0200 began getting QRMed by R. Chortís, Guatemala, (3380.2); circa 14/10

3370.4 BOLIVIA R. Florida, Samaipata, tentative, 13/10 rivalling the unID Brazilian on 3370 which had futebol at this time; but this stn also was broadcasting a fútbol game, at 0120

3370.0 BRAZIL unID 13/10 2330; also see above

3364.9 BRAZIL R. Cultura Araraquara, 14/10 0130-0300, good signal

3340.2 BOLIVIA R. Viloco, Viloco, La Paz, first noted 13/10 around 2330, 10 over 9, tropical music, past 0100. Full ID: "Desde la eternidad de las ideas, --?-- bolivianas, transmite Radio Viloco, emisora minera, desde Viloco, La Paz, Bolivia, sintonía de principio sindical." All this mixed in "El Condor Pasa' music; canned ID taken at exactly 0058. Has following sked: +2300-0100*.

3301.1 PERÚ The unID in my first report is the third harmonic of R. Tingo María; see also 2200.7

3285.0 BELIZE R. Belize, tentative, English dialogues 27/11 0125-

3255.1 ECUADOR R. La Voz del Triunfo, Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Pichincha, first heard 18/11 0040-0200; ballads, pop music, professional sounding. Competition for Zaracay: slogan, "La voz principal de Santo Domingo". 6/12 down to 3254.8; varies

3235.0 BRAZIL R. Clube de Marília, tentative, heard 27/11 from 0145

3205.0 BRAZIL unID, presumed R. Ribeirão Preto, 14/10 0030-0300 fade out

3129.8 CHILE R. Parinacota, Parinacota, amazing S9 signal, better than many other 90 meter stations; with ads for Arica, commercial stores. Can be harmonic, but clear modulation and strength make it a far easier catch than many fundamentals; 14/10 0100-0300

2970.3 unID could be harmonic, at 0130 20/10; and another one at same time on 2960.4

2881.0 ARGENTINA Ezeiza Aeradio, VOLMET, can be heard here also in parallel with 5601 USB

2857.0 PERÚ R. ---, Aucayacu, Huánuco, harmonic, 2 x 1428.9 until 0200; good signal and very clear modulation; announces 1400 kc only; try for this--I'm sure it must make it to the states; here is 10 dB over S9

2520.2 BOLIVIA R. Nueva América, La Paz, 3 x 840 kHz; very strong nightly here in Lima

2380.0 MALVINAS F.I.B.S. heard on USB, closing 1/12 at 0333 /note expanded schedule!/

2200.7 PERÚ R. Tingo María, Tingo María, Huánuco, strong second harmonic 20/10; also see 3301.1

Ed. Note: It seems that no matter when we decide to compile JCC's data, another installment arrives, so instead of keeping you waiting until the next issue, here's more---

6069.3 BOLIVIA R. El Cóndor, Oruro, 9/12 2015-2030*, nearby R. Rumbo (Costa Rica) 6073.3

5742 v PERÚ R. San José, Cajamarca, has a news program till 0130, then begins CORAZÓN SERRANO

4730.1 BOLIVIA R. Mamay, Mamay, Yucaja(?), La Paz. First noted 11/12 0430, suddenly off at 0457*, disk-jockey type of program, without breaks between the music, mostly rock, but also romantic ballads and folk. Sometimes with short periods off the air. Strong and with very good modulation. Opening next day at 0000; mostly no IDs; announcing 4759 . Program opening the transmission is MÚSICA ROMÁNTICA, with ballads till 0100. The name Yucaja is tentative

4710 - 4692 variable ECUADOR Also noted 9/12 from at least 2300, also totally distorted and moving. Sometimes interfering with R. Riberalta, Bolivia (4696.8) and sometimes with breaks; anyway, a good signal, tho distorted. Also noted 12/12 0130-0200 with a program in English, with interviews and old romantic music (The Platters); time checks GMT-6, but must be mistake because gives prices in sucres and name of the province is Bolívar, so it must surely be an Ecuadorian station. After the English program, I caught an ID something like "Radio La Voz de Guaitas". Always absolutely distorted. /don't forget that Galápagos, part of Ecuador are GMT -6 -gh/

4493.9 PERÚ R. Inca del Perú, Los Baños del Inca, Cajamarca, first noted 11/12 0100, announcing 4495; not to be confused with R. Inca del Perú in Lima. Heavy interference from a CW ute on 4492.2. Perhaps a lot of time on the air already, but the utes kept this obscured for a long time. Very poor signal, tho. Announcing the address as "Avenida Manco Capac, distrito de La Perla". Signal later improved to S9. Big catch! This little town is only 8 km from the capital of the department, the city of Cajamarca. Announcing also a MW frequency. As all the Cajamarca stations, much tropical music, as well as huaynos. Varying slightly downward from 4494 to 4493.6. Announcing "banda de 65 metros", or perhaps they said "75". Closing with national anthem at 0307, carrier remains till 0312. Following day opening at 0000 on 4494.7, announcing 44-95

4254.5 PERÚ R. El Sol de los Andes, Cuatunumi, Santa Cruz, first noted here 10/12. IDs as "La nueva radio El Sol de los Andes, de los 4225 kilohertzs" and "El canal de los grandes éxitos musicales," the same slogan used before on 7073.5 This must be first day on new frequency. First noted at 0205, till 0515. 20 dB over S9 signal. Announcing: "Estamos probando nuestro nuevo y potente equipo"; announcing, as before, the address as Zarumilla 620, Cuatunumi, Santa Cruz, Cajamarca. I'm sure this will be logged with a week in the states, because is very strong and in the clear. Also IDs as "La frecuencia musicalísima". This is even easier to catch than R. Visión! This proves it is always good to have an eye open to these out of band frequencies. Perfect modulation also; the biggest news of December! Lots of IDs. I suppose using at least more than 1 kW, stronger than R. Acobamba, for example. Perhaps they chose this frequency to compete with R. Moderna, Celendín on 4300.1? (They are about 80 km apart). Announcing also "banda de 64 metros (sic)". Lots of pasillos and huaynos from the Cajamarca region. Opening the following day at about 2320. Sometimes with CW QRM. Female announcer; 12/12 *2300

WORLD OF RADIO is now scheduled as follows: on WRNO New Orleans, GMT Sat. 0530-0600 (and sometimes repeating previous week's at 0500-0530) on 6185; GMT Sun. 0230-0300 on 6020; Sun. 1400-1430 on 9715. Times vary, so stay tuned if you don't hear it at first. Also on WPTF Raleigh NC, 680, Mons. 3:09 am EST; WQFS Greensboro NC, 90.9, Fris. 6:30 pm EST; WPKN Bridgeport CT 89.5 Sats. 3:30 pm EST; and KUWR Laramie WY 91.9, Sats. 7:00 pm MST, with lowpower relays on 88.7 Casper, 89.9 Torrington WY (soon); 90.9 Aspen CO. and 88.9 Glenwood Springs CO.

Radio Equipment Forum

edited by David Newkirk, 11339½ 8th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98125. Editor appears in ►◄ or as (dpn).

ICF-2002

(Rusty Whitney, Portland, OR) SONY ICF-2002: "Cute." 1.25" x 4.5" x 7" with all the features you reported in RIB 80. I purchased one of two units allocated to our Portland "Sony Only" store for $249.95; distributor claimed only six were allocated to Oregon. 47th Street Photo in NY quoted $229 plus shipping. Improvements over my 2001: portable(!); faster, more reliable scan (in 5 kHz increments), better noise limiting, fine tuning (+/- 5 kHz, uncalibrated), clock radio. With external antennas both units showed similar sensitivity and selectivity; the 2001 may be slightly better. Under battery power with only their own built-in antennas the 2001 was superior on all short-wave bands, particularly 31m: signals barely detected by the 2002 produced understandable speech on the 2001. The 2002 guzzles its AA cells as fast as the 2001 guzzles its Ds — 12 hours. But the 2002 includes an outboard C cell pack to provide 40 hours; ac power supply NOT provided with the 2002.

(Steve Meador, Mechanicsville, VA) I ordered one back on 30 of August to take advantage of the ANARC '83 special price of $219 (regular price $249 from Electronic Equipment Bank). At that time EEB told me that the -2002 would be released by SONY in late September. Well, this week (6 October), EEB has informed me that SONY does not expect to release it until late this month or early in November. However, he did not know why SONY has continued to push back its release date. (I believe it was originally to be released in August?) Note that this is not written to show EEB at fault; it is simply to show SONY's release date delays. ► Trust you've received yours by now. This delay biz is especially frustrating because the more-or-less identical ICF-7600D has been grey-marketly available in the States for a month or more.◄

(Paul Royce, Wauwatosa, WI) I called FOCUS ELECTRONICS and they have the SONY ICF-7600D, not 2002, for $229.90. Their 800 number is 221-0828. (James J Halsema reported October 1 that Focus, downtown NYCNY, hadn't expected delivery of the -2002 until mid-October. It seems likely that a number of these retailers do not make any distinction between the -2002 and the -7600D — dpn)

Is Loyalty Corny?

(dpn) As we stumble over ourselves in a dash to trim a few tens of dollars off the price of goods which are more than likely utter luxuries, I think I should mention that there are concerns in operation whose major intent is that of serving shortwave listeners specifically, often offering publications, equipment and equipment modifications tailored purely to the shortwave listening market. True, these companies may not give you the last word in low prices. But giving them your business is sure to uphold the growing network of people with the special knowhow shortwave listeners need in dealers handling specialized equipment for what is still a rather arcane pastime in this country. A number of these come to mind; omission of a firm here is not a message of disapproval so much as this editor's lack of information or memory: Radio West, California; Electronic Equipment Bank, Virginia; Universal Electronics, Ohio; Gilfer Associates, New Jersey; Don Moman of Alberta, Canada can correct me on this, but I think that the one-man show he runs is called Shortwave Horizons if that same sievelike memory serves me right. High-volume discount houses are fine, I guess, but will they still respect you in the morning?

REVIEWING THE REVIEWER (dpn) Much as I said that people would not be reviewed here, you know that this is exactly what you do, or have done, when you come up with a reviewer of anything -- books, movies, restaurants, radios -- who you trust. Rolf Løvstrøm of Oslo, Norway, included with other material a review of the Eska RX12PL receiver as it appeared in the bulletin of the Danish Short Wave Club International. This is the radio Dennis Mayes referred to in September RIB when considering how it might be connected to another receiver's i-f output for synchronous a-m detection. I cannot tolerate the following hyperbole offered by the reviewer, Rafael Calabuig, and neither should you:

"This receiver combination performs according to my opinion better than any other actually existing receiver, regardless of its price class."

You mean to say, Rafael, that you have tried every other receiver, even the commercial/miltary sets costing tens of thousands of dollars, and that a lashup costing perhaps no more than $1500 or $1000 beats them all?

What really floored me is the DSWCI review of the ICOM IC-R70 forwarded to me by Larry Magne of 18943 Pennsylvania (who I welcome to the pages of REF with respect), a review co-authored by Rafael Calabuig and Andreas Pirog in which the two -R-70s they tested offered, in

"Conclusion: Overall poorest performance of any set operated and tested ever before."

RC and AP preface this last remark with the statement that their SONY ICF-5900W outdid their R-70s. Well. I'm kinda gasping for air here.

This kind of hyperbole holds no value for the purchaser trying to make an intelligent purchase. It bespeaks a point of view so curiously radical that even I cannot begin to figure the "mindset" of the reviewers. I sometimes think that they may somehow have confused unrequited expectation with poor performance, and made that final statement on that basis. The comment on the Eska seems to be reaching into hyperbole as many a non-writer reaches for the thesaurus: it's fake; the effect weakens the authority of the reviewer. I hope that you, dear readers, who have

every right to review me on the basis of my performance each month in REF and elsewhere, will understand that I am aware that I could perhaps be guilty of similiar hyperbole if I told you that you should entirely ignore such reviews and possibly the reviewers themselves. So I won't. But I will suggest humorously that something seems to be rotten in Denmark, and that you should not always believe everything you read.

Envelope detection is obsolete!

(Ron Pokatiloff. Zion, IL) No radio should use this system anymore! However, "bells and whistles" sell radios, at least that's what the radio companies think. Memories, computer functions, and clocks are not going to get rid of fading and poor audio fidelity. My present receiver was put on the market in 1978 and has hi-fi audio that comes close to the quality of a good medium wave station. Most important...there is NO FADING WHATSOEVER!! There is a flaw in that an internally generated spur is present in the background...but the audio signal is the best of any radio at any price. ► Editor, with effort, timidly asks, "So, Ron, you've tried them all? All of the military/commercial radios costing tens of thousands of dollars, ad infinitum...?◄ I hope to correct this problem soon. Yes, I use product detection...on an 8 kHz wide filter, with minor phase error. This is built into my set. My radio is the McKay-Dymek DR33C, and here is my secret method: 1) use CW mode; 2) switch in 8 kHz filter; 3) zero beat; 4) carefully fine tune — very critical! The new Bearcat shortwave set may be able to produce fadeless music audio since you can use the product detector with the 12 kHz filter -- all filters can be used in all modes, I think.

If someone has a stable Drake R7, they may want to try tuning in a clear signal with the bfo (and product detector) on, using a wide filter. Without careful tuning, as with my DR33C, there will be phase distortion with a wide filter, even when you move the filter well into one of the sidebands.

Back to the Dymek radios, they are simple quality sets that produce undistorted audio with super quiet circuitry -- that's what really counts.

(dpn) Your hyperbole is shocking. I am glad for you that your inability to perceive the residuum of fading present after quality heterodyne reception of skywave shortwave signals allows you to be happy with your DR33C. Mere enthusiasm, however, does not change the surrounding world. I wonder if you can see that if such detection requires radios costing as much as the DR33C, and a tuning procedure as arcane and variable as the technique you describe, envelope detection is anything but obsolete in low-cost receivers for use by a majority of people.

For those of you who will continue to harbor the destructive dreamland goal of Perfect Shortwave Reception, I recommend a passage in a book written earlier in this century by one who knew radio better than all of us. The book is Steppenwolf and its writer is Hermann Hesse. The passage begins, in my paperback edition, on page 240 with the phrase "Then the door of the box opened and in came Mozart," and proceeds to page 243 where I pull out of it at the conclusion of the phrase "Learn what is to be taken seriously and laugh at the rest."

IMPROVING MOBILE SHORTWAVE RECEPTION (Rolf Løvstrøm, Oslo, Norway) In May RIB Steve Handler wrote concerning his car-radio SW converter.

He'll find that reception will be considerably improved if he changes to a six-foot antenna rather than the three- to four-foot antennas that seem to be standard today.

If his radio also has FM stereo I suggest he installs an inexpensive equalizer. This will, in effect, work as an audio filter on shortwave, and can be used for removing or suppressing sideband interference and splash, and what is left of ignition noise, etc. As a bonus he would also receive much better FM audio.

I have been told that car radios in US/Japan have artificially reduced RF gain because of the many stations crowding their mediumwave bands. If this is correct it will, of course, affect SW reception severely as the converter is using the mediumwave part of the car radio.

My Becker Reims 540 SW converter, used with a Becker receiver, works miracles once I'm out in the countryside. I have logged some 80 countries on it (just for the fun of it; you can't really DX while you're driving, of course), including such DX catches as 3310 Radio San Miguel in Bolivia and 4690 Riberalta, Bolivia, as well as 4950 Madre de Dios Peru.

YAESU SP-102 EXTERNAL SPEAKER (Frank Yosso, Jr., Brooklyn, NY) Thanks to Trevor Stanley in REF RIB76. I bought an SP-102 audio filter -- excellent results. The only drawback is its size. At 129x200x306mm (hwd) it takes up a lot of space.

PANASONIC RF-B50 (Ed Smith, KB2VR, NYCNY) I've found the RF-B50 outstanding for its class. I have the Sony ICF-7600 and the Grundig 120, and can say that the -B50 outperforms both in side-by-side tests.

FRG-7700 MODIFICATIONS (Dennis Dimick, Washington DC) The Gilfer Associates adverstisement on page 299 of the 1983 WRTH mentions a "MOD 3" selectivity filter kit for the Yaesu FRG-7700. Price $50. This is user-installed, complete with instructions. The kit gives options of 2.2, 4.0 and 6.0 kHz as compared with the 2.7, 6.0 and 12.0 kHz in the stock radio. I assume the filter kit, with its "deep skirt selectivity," is the same modification Larry Magne discussed in his 1982 WRTH review of the FRG-7700.***(dpn) Media Network reviewed the effect of this kit sometime early in

November and reported good results with the caution that the home installer must employ careful desoldering techniques to avoid damaging the circuit board in the FRG-7700.

HF "SCAFFOLD" ANTENNA (IRCA DX Monitor, 25 June 1983 via gh) Reprint from RF & Microwave, June 1983, shows an hf active loop system antenna with a frequency range of "500 kHz to 8 MHz and directivity in excess of 10 deciBels. Designated 'Type BLA', the new system consists of at least four 3-m^2 loops with a wideband amplifier at the base of each. A coaxial cable feeds power to the amplifiers as well as transporting RF signals from each loop to a combining unit. The antenna is of particular interest to organizations wishing to monitor the marine radiotelephone and telegraphy bands and the mediumwave broadcasting band. The configuration and spacing between individual loops determines the directivity of the array, so larger systems can be built to provide greater directivity and switchable radiation patterns." ► For some reason, even with the proper term "absorption pattern" available, most writers refer to "radiation pattern" even when talking about receive-only arrays! ◄

Numbers

Thanks to Ronald Pokatiloff, Zion, IL, and with the permission of J. Robert Sherwood of Sherwood Engineering, Denver, CO, we present Sherwood Engineering's measured data concerning the electrical performance of a number of popular shortwave receivers. This list shows radios of SWL interest among a larger listing of a variety of SWL receivers and amateur transceivers. Readers curious about particular amateur equipment -- and Sherwood's line of goodies and Drake R-4C modifications, which is extensive -- would do well to write SE for a copy of their catalogue at 1268 South Ogden Street, Denver, CO 80210. And need we mention the redoubtable SE-3?

Words on these figures. "Noise floor" refers to the weakest signal level a radio can detect. "dBm" means "deciBels relative to a milliwatt" and is a figure you will have to get used to in dealing with receiver performance specs. "Agc threshold" is the signal input level at which the automatic gain control circuitry of the radio begins to reduce its gain to limit increase in audio output. "Sensitivity" gives the amount of signal at the antenna input necessary for what I think must be a 10dB signal-plus-noise-and distortion-to-noise ratio. "Blocking" is that signal level above noise floor at which a nearby-but-inaudible signal begins to desensitize the radio. "Dynamic range" refers to the difference in signal strength between a desired weak signal and a strong adjacent signal at which intermodulation products between the two begin to appear. Two different figures are given, one for "nearby" (in frequency) undesirable loudies and one for undesirables further away. Most manufacturers give the farther-away number to impress you, but this does not apply when you're listening to a very weak signal only 5 kHz away from a powerhouse. "Phase noise" is most misunderstood. Many reviewers continue to think of phase noise as causing receiver hiss with no signal present. Wrong. Many reviewers think of phase noise as the higher background band hiss level in such digital-display and digital-access radios such as the ICF-2002. Wrong. Phase noise is a modulation of an oscillator, particularly a synthesized oscillator, apparent only when listening alongside immense inaudible signals. It is also often referred to as "synthesizer noise". Again, the higher background noise in such radios as the ICF-2002 is certainly caused by digital transients in its logic circuit, but not by synth phase noise. And reactionaries-to-digital-technology should note that non-synth "analogue" oscillators can suffer from noise modulation also. "Phase noise" is here specified in "dBc" or "deciBels relative to the oscillator carrier"; the larger the minus number the better. "Filter ultimate" refers to the ultimate rejection of the filter off the edges of its passband. As per Sherwood, "This shows whether signals two or more filter bandwidths off frequency will be heard as undesired leakage." Be aware that crummy filters or crummy circuit board layouts, or both, can cause poor filter ultimate rejection. For more details, see SE's catalogue. And don't let these mere numbers make you happy or sad about your choice of a radio unless you happen to have to use it aboard Sky King or shipboard...

torture	Drake R7A	NRD-515	IC-R70	FRG-7700	R-2000	R-1000	R-600
Noise floor, ssb filt unless *cw	-135dBm; * -140 pream.	-138dBm	-129dBm; -135 pream.	-130dBm	-130dBm	-130dBm	-130dBm
AGC threshold	0.4uV	3.5uV	2.8uV	1.3uV	1.4uV	0.9uV	0.8uV
Sensitivity ssb/cw	0.28/0.15uV pr.	0.1uV	0.25uV pre off	0.2uV	0.15uV	0.2uV	0.2uV
Blocking	145dB	103dB	132dB	123dB	115dB	119dB	109dB
Dynrange, 20 kHz, u.o.s.	97dB at 100 kHz	95dB	87dB	83dB at 50 kHz	71dB	76dB	68dB
Dynrange, 5kHz u.o.s. *phase noise ltd	75dB at 2 kHz	77dB 2 kHz; *	62dB at 2.5 kHz	64dB 5 kHz; *	45dB	64dB 3 kHz; *	filt leak limited
Ph noise, ±10kHz	-114dBc	-118dBc	-125dBc	-94dBc ±5kHz	-105dBc	-101dBc ± 5	-93dBc ± 5
Filter ultimate	85dB	80dB	90dB noise ltd	65dB	70dB	70dB	65dB

SONY AN-1 ACTIVE ANTENNA (Steven Goldstein, Brookline, MA) I recently acquired a Sony AN-1 active antenna after wanting to see if the claims made for active antennas were sound for a long time. The AN-1 consists of an antenna module (58½" whip with an amplifier at its base), approx 35' of cable, a control unit (power supply, high pass filter and attenuator) and 3 coupling devices for connection to the receiver. Connection to a 52-ohm unbalanced input is made via a cable with 2 clip leads. Connection to a portable's whip is made by a coupler consisting of a metal tube housed in a plastic case, which is connected to the antenna output. The metal tube is slipped over the end of the whip, and is insulated from it. Connection to a MW/LW ferrite bar is made by a coupler consisting of a small ferrite bar through whose windings the antenna's output is passed. This bar is also housed in plastic, and is intended to be placed in parallel proximity to the receiver's ferrite bar. The antenna is powered by 6 AA cells, or by an external 9V dc supply which is not included. I paid $79.95 at my local dealer.

The performance of the AN-1 is difficult to judge simply; its worth depends on the application (both the receiver and the listening situation). I have so far used it with 2 receivers: Sony ICF-6800W and ICF-7600A, with the antenna mounted both inside next to my listening position, and at an elevation of about 27'. Our home is of frame construction, so not surprisingly inside or outside location made little difference.

Connected to the ICF-6800W, the performance was somewhat disappointing. There was an improvement in signal strength as shown on the meter in many cases, but listening showed no improvement over the 6800W's built-in whip. The AN-1 provides some additional gain but no improvement in overall signal-to-noise ratio; the effect of switching from built-in whip to AN-1 is the same as turning up the volume without making the switch (that is, signal and noise both come up by the same amount). Also, on some frequencies an image would appear on the 6800W when the AN-1 was switched in which the 6800W did not have on its own or when connected to my halfwave dipoles. Overall, then, with the 6800W there was never an improvement over the built-in whip, and in some situations the performance was degraded by its use.

Performance of the AN-1 antenna when used with the Sony ICF-7600A was a different story altogether. The antenna did amazing things to this radio: signal came up dramatically, noise was reduced, and reception was something I didn't think the 7600A was capable of. On Radio Beijing 15385 (very weak here) the 7600A/AN-1 combination approached the reception of the 6800W using a halfwave dipole, no small feat at 1/3 the price. The 7600A is grounded, and I found performance with the AN-1 much better when the coupler provided was used rather than making direct connection to the whip (due to better impedance match).

The control unit has a high-pass filter which is switchable (0.15-30MHz LW/MW/SW or 1.6-30MHz SW) which, according to the instructions, is to prevent MW interference when listening to SW. (This, of course, must be switched out when using the antenna for LW or MW.) No such interference was noted, but possibly because this antenna seemed very poor at gathering MW signals. In using the AN-1 for reception of weak MW signals with both radios there was no improvement in signal strength, and a rather substantial increase in local electrical noise. As a MW antenna, it seems useless at best.

So, how useful a device is the Sony AN-1? As noted before, it depends on the particular situation. It offers more improvement with a poorer portable than with a better one. But probably its best use is for the listener in a steel and concrete apartment building who is in no position to erect an outdoor antenna. A rather versatile bracket set is included for the antenna module which should enable mounting in almost all apartment situations, say, outside a window, or on the railing of a balcony or fire escape. The amplifier at the base of the whip is potted in what appears to be silicone rubber, so weather should pose no problem. As for the active antenna ads that urge us to throw away our longwires in favor of the "greatest thing since sliced bread", use a little salt.

PANASONIC RF-799 (still Steven Goldstein, Brookline, MA) One other thing I'd like to mention: a few weeks ago while in my local radio store I got my hands on the Panasonic RF-799 for a few minutes. I could not judge performance in the steel & concrete building, but I did get a chance to see how it operates. It has keypad tuning as well as manual (push button) and memory presets. ► Hmm, memory presets, a new tautology ◄ However, a funny thing happens when you enter a frequency: it tunes in 5 kHz steps. This along is enough to make it impossible for me to take this radio seriously. Another quirk is that you must push a button labelled "direct" before you key in a frequency each time. Failure to do so caused the radio to drop into FM and tune to a local station (which may have been entered in the memory). It seems like someone went out of their way to make this an awkward set to use (compared with the ICF-2001). This is one strange radio! List price is $249; the dealer was asking $229.

HELP (R Marroquin, 1829 N 36th Ave, Stone Park IL 60165) I want to listen to Guatemala on 3300 kHz, 6090 kHz and 12,120 kHz, but no luck. I remember that in 1976 I could hear R Cultural and R Nacional of Guatemala; lately, I've been trying a Panasonic RF-2800 and Realistic DX-60 with an 80-foot random-wire antenna -- but nothing. If anyone from RIB can recommend me a suitable receiver, I want to spend no more than $400.00.

ICF-2002 (M Kaufmann) Bi-Rite Photo Electronics, 15 E 30th St, NYC 10016: $189.50***Executive Photo Supply, 120 W 31st St, NYC 10001: $195.00.

-via FBIS
edited by
Robert Horvitz

GERMANY WEST (Gerd Kroencke, Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 3 May) ...On a clear day one has a wonderful view far into the country. Only the cathedral is taller, and from the 31st floor where Klaus Schuetz has his office one can easily see as far as Bonn, which has a certain symbolic significance for the editors. Not that the former governing mayor of Berlin and then ambassador to Israel, and now director of the Deutsche Welle gets his orders from the government, but - more so than his predecessors - he constantly has Bonn in mind in everything he does.

This Tuesday /3 May/ it will be exactly 30 years since, with an address by Theodor Heuss, Deutsche Welle started its broadcasting operation... this Tuesday is also bound to be a day of anecdotes. For instance, about how a German priest in the Brazilian bush, instead of hitting a mosquito, by mistake hits his radio and drops it off the table and how, believe it or not, the radio, rather than having been broken, suddenly says "This is Deutsche Welle broadcasting from Cologne." Father Georg, the story goes, was one of the first listeners. At that time, the broadcasting service could only be heard in German, but more languages and new programs have been added since.

In the meantime the signature tune has been sent by shortwave into all corners of the world millions of times. On the 31st floor we ask division chief Iothar Schwartz, onetime SPD spokesman in Bonn, to recall the tune for us, but all he manages is "tatatataa", and though this too is Beethoven it is not from "Fidelio." The line "A brother reaches for his brother," broadcast in clear celesta sounds over the air, does sound a little different.

No doubt there will also again be a lot of bandying about of statistics on the occasion of the anniversary. There will be mention of 34 languages and of 93 programs. These include, however, also such exotica as the broadcast in classical Indian Sanskrit, which even in India is now spoken only by scholars. The chances are that a transmission in Latin would encounter the same kind of echo. Sanskrit, the word goes, was included in broadcasting for not quite an hour every couple of weeks because a well-educated section chief had a weakness for it. Thenceforth it was retained as an "homage by the genius of Germany to the genius of India", as Johannes Gross put it when he still was chief editor. God knows who listens to it.

With other programs it is said to be a different matter. The message for citizens of the Soviet Union, they say, is listened to by 2.48 million people a day - predominately young men with advanced schooling likely to live in town rather than in the country... Most of the listeners of Deutsche Welle live in Belorussia and the Ukraine; in Odessa reception is the worst - 1.1 on a scale where 1 equals "worthless". How is all this known? Radio Liberty, the US radio which is not exactly among the advocates of detente, had 2,500 Soviet citizens interviewed - an "indirect questioning" of travellers "who were in the West for a period of time."...

The Germans send their image of Germany to the corners of the world around the clock - 23 hours and 47 minutes alone in German, the other 13 minutes for the radio silence when frequencies are changed. Only Arabic for the Middle East and Africa, with 4 hours, is broadcast longer than the Russian program. Hundreds of thousands of listeners' letters arrive every year, with the people in Cologne being fond of wheedling some extra ones out of their audience. When Helmut Schmidt was in Tokyo at one time, Deutsche Welle announced in its daily hour for Japan that the then chancellor was not only a great international economist but, it was claimed, a passable pianist. Whoever would send a postcard to Cologne would receive a record with Mozart pieces for 3 pianos. ... In case more than 60 people wrote in, recipients would be determined by lot (the radio said). A total of 9,400 Japanese Mozart aficionados wrote in. Also popular are the practical T-shirts with the emblem of Deutsche Welle, a stylized globe, or - in the Third World - useful promotional screwdrivers.

Today Deutsche Welle is among the big ones, in addition to Radio Moscow and Radio Peking, the Voice of America and the journalistic model, the British Broadcasting Corporation - the legendary BBC. Frequently - not only in Moscow - the activity of the German radio is interpreted as interference in internal affairs. Klaus Schuetz rejects this, saying: "it has not been and is not (nor can it be in the future) the task of the Deutsche Welle to want to change political systems and forms of government in other countries."

Only persons going it alone try to do so occasionally. "Our real problem," says Iothar Schwarz, "lies en route from the manuscript via translation to the microphone. What goes on there is very difficult to check." How many people know Amharic or can tell when an Iranian speaker in the news for his homeland gives the Ayatollah a few additional unfriendly epithets?

The centerpiece remains the German program, and it reminds one a little of the time when Heuss was president...more in accord with the inclinations of German expatriates than with development aid people who regard not the Reich but the republic as their homeland. Yet the people in Cologne are sure they have found the right mixture, and dozens of overseas listeners clubs profess their loyalty. It is over shortwave tranmitters in the vicinity of Juelich near Cologne and in the Bavarian Wertach Valley, that Deutsche Welle broadcasts its programs, and by means of relay

stations in Ruanda and Portugal, in Malta and the Caribbean, take them to all corners of the world. The only gaps that remain are in Asia, and these are now to be filled with a relay station in Sri Lanka. Some thought is already being given to broadcasting in Korean since it would not do any harm for Seoul and Pyongyang to learn something about the Federal Republic.

The journalistic model has not yet been equaled, though. The lead of the BBC consists primarily in its worldwide network of correspondents, whereas the FRG outfit, in addition to Cologne, has a presence only in Bonn and Berlin and, to some degree, in Brussels. Moreover, among all worldwide radios in existence, the journalistic credibility of the British has been tarnished least. Wherever possible, the Germans try to follow the model, but this is not all that easy since the people in Cologne to a large extent have to rely on foreign research and, for example, would be in pretty bad shape without their own monitoring service.

This service primarily monitors foreign stations. Day and night 70 employees of Deutsche Welle work in shifts listening to the radios of the world and translating what is broadcast by Shanghai or Kampala, for example... The people in Cologne conduct an exchange with the BBC, with 800,000 words arriving from London by teletype every night. There is no way of avoiding an imbalance, what with the British employing 650 persons in listening to what is broadcast.

Seldom have the people in Cologne been so satisfied with the man who is their superior. Reservations about chief editor Josef Gerwald, former FDP party spokesman, have lessened. He has turned out to be a competent journalist with an independent mind. (No one resented the fact that he recently promoted a couple of Liberals to important jobs because both were sufficiently qualified.) They are not happy with the director, however. At one time there was one of the kind they had always wanted. An editor whom we ran into in the elevator and with whom we then gazed at the Siebengebirge for a while amazed us by reeling off the dates: from 1 March to 18 December 1981, when he died suddenly, Conrad Ahlers was director of Deutsche Welle... Conny Ahlers - or just Conny, as many still call him - was a journalist possessed with his vocation, and also authoritarian. He could drive people crazy, but he also motivated those who did not share his political views. If one talks with a Deutsche Welle editor about Conrad Ahlers longer than 5 minutes, one might think that he still wanted to formulate a eulogy. Ahlers disliked nothing more than routine. One editor, quite delighted, tells us about how Conny suddenly scheduled a soccer game for a program because people were more interested in it than the scheduled cultural broadcast.

Klaus Schuetz does not fare well in comparison. He knows nothing at all about journalism, being quoted as having said in his inaugural address: "It is not my trade, and I have no intention of learning it either." And the praise the director had for the personnel right at the start was felt as an insult by quite a few. Never, the former mayor said, had he seen an agency working so busily. And in fact he directs Deutsche Welle like the head of a government agency.

Of course the director has a different view of himself. Division head Lothar Schwarz puts it in positive terms: "He sees here an opportunity to continue his work as a politician and diplomat by means of radio." (Trans. in WWR:TPR&D #275)

N I C A R A G U A (Xavier Reyes Alba, Barricada, Managua, 16 May) Some 20 long- and short-wave radio stations from Honduras and Costa Rica bombard Nicaraguan territory daily in what is the most large-scale propaganda offensive ever launched at any territory in America except Cuba.

It is a constant violation of our nation's sovereignty, and a vital part of the imperialist aggression that has results comparable to the bullets that they are firing at our patriotic defenders... The CIA has departments that specialize in creating radiobroadcasting networks to fulfill its objectives of broadcasting terrorist messages and misinformation to specific population sectors. Radio Marti and the "Free Europe" are the most brazen examples of how the CIA uses communications as a spearhead for armed aggression.

Nicaragua has been pointing out for the past 3 years the unusual, orchestrated development of radio station power in Tegucigalpa and San Jose. Since then, those countries have not only improved their equipment, but have also increased the number of repeaters...in the Nicaraguan border area. This includes the improvement of the HRN network (which is made up of that station and 10 others), in which the most reactionary capital and interests of Honduras are involved. In addition, new stations cropped up in southern Honduras, and different programs that seek to "fight communism" and that sing odes to private property and to Honduran democracy began to bombard the Departments of Chinandega, Esteli, Madriz, Jinotega, Nueva Segovia and northern Zelaya.

To the south, Radio Reloj, Radio Columbia and Radio Monumental increased their power, and in unison upheld political positions in line with those of the counterrevolutionary groups that were being born abroad... The listener on the border has no difficulty in noting the coordination that exists between the counterrevolutionaries and their clandestine radio stations and the legal, public radio stations that act as sounding boards for their communiques and reports. In general, the counterrevolutionary organizations issue their communiques and reports in Tegucigalpa and San Jose. They are immediately distributed to "friendly" radio stations and newsmen who, even before these communiques are reproduced by the counterrevolutionary shortwave radio stations, re-

lease them to one newscast or another, with the exclusivity that is characteristic of the capitalistic competition of our neighbors...

Nicaragua, which inherited a poor radio infrastructure - the most backward one in Central America - and on the basis of it developed a revolutionary programming without the intention of harming our neighbors or exporting our ideas, has a less powerful radio network than those that our neighbors have organized. Two radio stations are truly nationwide in scope - Radio Sandino and La Voz de Nicaragua - and there are radios in all the departments that have only regional power. There is Radio 13 de Octubre in San Carlos, and Rivas has its radio station with a few kilowatts of power. Nueva Segovia has Radio Segovia; Jinotega, Radio Pancasan; Chinandega, Radio 19 de Julio; and there is a radio station in La Tronquera for northern Zelaya.

Despite all this, a movement has been started in Costa Rica to establish highly powered radio stations in the border areas because Nicaragua "is using its radio stations to attack the northern areas" of Costa Rica. Honduras has made similar claims and plans to install more repeaters in Choluteca and a radio station in Mokoron. Moreover, it is no coincidence that the US Government has received the permission of the Suazo Cordova government to install a 100-kilowatt radio station on the Roatan Islands to serve as a Voice of America repeater. All of this seeks to improve the image of the counterrevolutionies with false reports, and to try to recruit peasants, among other equally impossible objectives. (Trans. in WWR:TPR&D #273)

I T U (Michel Toutan & Jean-Louis Blanc, Telecommunications, Paris, Jan 83; translation in Worldwide Report: Telecommunications Policy, Research & Development #277 via R Horvitz) Opening in Nairobi on 27 Sept 1982...the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the International Telecommunication Union, which gathered together 1,100 delegates representing 147 countries, ended on 5 Nov 1982, after 6 weeks of work. The preceding conference took place in 1973 in Malaga Torremolinos (Spain); since then, important "tectonic" developments have taken place which did not fail to surface in Nairobi.

The politicization of the debates is linked to the political emergence and structuration of the developing countries - particularly in the "nonaligned" group - which bestows on the latter decisive clout in each of the UN institutions... Furthermore, the present political and economic circumstances accentuate the antagonism between north and south.

Like its predecessors, the Nairobi Conference made decisions of a political nature, elected the officials of the Union, and decided on its new structure. It also defined the role of technical cooperation, expenditure limits until the next conference of the same sort, as well as the dates for the other conferences and meetings of the Union.

Decisions of a political nature had to do with the states of Israel, South Africa, and the question of Namibia. A proposed resolution, aimed at the condemnation and exclusion of Israel until this state conformed to its international obligations, was put forward in the first few days by a certain number of Arab or Islamic countries, joined by Cuba and Zimbabwe. A long debate on procedure began, at the end of which the resolution was adopted with an amendment (presented by several Western countries) maintaining only the condemnation of Israel and making provision, furthermore, for a grant from the ITU to the state of Lebanon, enabling it to reestablish the telecommunications equipment destroyed during the Israeli invasion of 1982.

The exclusion of South Africa from the conference and meetings of the Union, determined by the preceding Conferences of Plenipotentiaries, was reaffirmed. Finally Namibia, represented by the UN Council for Namibia, was accepted by consensus as a member of the Union.

It is the responsibility of the Conference to elect the 5 members of the International Frequency Registration Committee (IFRB) and the members of the Administrative Council, in addition to the secretary general and the vice-secretary general of the Union. Richard Butler, an Australian, the outgoing vice-secretary general, was elected secretary general to replace Mohamed Mili, a Tunisian. Jean Jipguep, a Cameroonian, was elected vice-secretary general. Three of the five members of the IFRB were reelected. The two new elected members come from countries already represented on the IFRB...

The permanent and essential role of the /IFRB/ lies in the systematic recording of the set frequencies determined by each state with a view to ensuring their official international recognition so as to avoid the interference which would prevent the establishment of any radio communications. The Committee also has the goal of carrying out, under the same conditions and with the same objective, the systematic recording of the orbits assigned by the countries to geostationary satellites... The Nairobi Conference concerned itself with modernizing the functioning of this organization and instructed the Council to seek out solutions. It made decisions with a view to computerizing the international administration of frequencies. It has also formulated a document concerning equitable access to geostationary satellite orbits which is distinctly more favorable to the LDCs /developing countries/ than the preceding formulation...

zxzxzxz

They said it about...

Mark Schlesinger
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THE ARRIVAL OF CRUISE MISSILES IN ENGLAND

"..., and Cardinal Hume says that to abandon nuclear weapons unconditionally may destabilize peace...His statement comes at a time when the General Secretary of the campaign for nuclear disarmament, a Roman Catholic priest..., has been strongly criticized for his comments at the recent Congress of the British Communist Party... Protests against the arrival this week of the first cruise missiles continued...At Greenham Common Air Base west of London where the missiles have been arriving, security was tight, and there have been more arrests of anti-nuclear demonstrators... Yesterday, more than twenty people were detained during a demonstration."

-British Broadcasting Corp., "News About Britain," 11/17/83, 1110 GMT, 6195 khz.

"Ever since the NATO decision on the stationing of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe..., the Soviet Union has tried to prevent it from happening. This has taken the form of heavy-duty threats, (and) the offer in October to destroy part of the SS-20 arsenal. But now the Kremlin will have to realize that its effort has failed, even though its policies have evoked a wave of fear...So the missiles are coming, and will be installed in the next few days, despite protesting from the east and west. On Monday, the first cruise missiles were delivered to Britain, and on November 22, pending parliamentary approval, the first Pershings will arrive in West Germany...The political implications of the timetable are clear; the latest deadline for a success in negotiations with the Russians is past now."

-Swiss Radio International, "Dateline," 11/16, 0155, 6135.

"A demonstration in support of peace was held outside Parliament. Taking part in it were many members of Parliament opposed to the Pentagon's plans for turning their country into a nuclear missile launching pad...Washington leader are repeating their claims about Soviet SS-20 missiles, saying that the West must now retaliate. As America's leaders do it usually, they falsify facts patently...In addition to the untruth of American, British and French nuclear-capable aircraft, in addition to the British and French nuclear missiles, in addition to these NATO forces, there is a move to develop and deploy on the continent Pershing II and cruise missiles as well...Not surprisingly, the current American administration has been excessively persistent in trying to force these dangerous plans. These plans fit rather well in Reagan's adventuristic strategy of waging a limited or protracted nuclear war, which will amount to a world-wide holocaust."

-Radio Moscow (North American Service), "Commentary," 11/15, 2313, 15455.

"In Washington, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said today acknowledged the Novosty commentary; he said the United States will not respond to the Soviet media, but will await Soviet actions at the bargaining table. Meanwhile, in Britain there were more arrests of anti-nuclear demonstrators protesting the cruise deployment...Anti-nuclear groups here have said they will intensify protests against the missles, which are not yet operational. In a London address on Monday night, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the American cruise missiles can be dismantled if Soviet-American negotiators in Geneva reach an agreement..."

-Voice of America, "Report to the Americas," 11/16, 0120, 11740.

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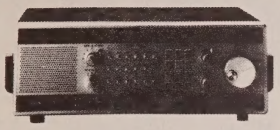

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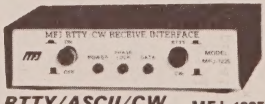

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